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Six Billion Tax Proposed; Taylor Churchill's Guest; Conant Sees Lower Draft

The World's Day—October 6, 1942

Washington: Tax Bill of Six Billion Proposed

Treasury Secretary Morgenthau said he would propose to Congress a new $6,000,000,000 tax bill as soon as the pending bill is passed. The Federal Government, he added, should have a "minimum" of $30,000,000,000 a year revenue. [Financial page.]

Rear Admiral John H. Towers, new air force commander of the Pacific Fleet, was nominated by President Roosevelt to be vice-admiral, a rank in keeping with his sea assignment.

Legislation allowing persons to pay off in full their indebtedness on homes purchased through the Farm Security Administration, rather than stretch out the payments over 20 years, was approved without dissent in the House, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Southern Democrats dug in for a showdown stand against legislation to repeal poll taxes in eight Southern States. They saw gains in a reported split of the opposition.

The Office of Price Administration moved to stabilize rents at March 1 levels in areas not already controlled.

Retail food prices are being frozen pending imposition of permanent ceilings.

Acting Secretary of State Welles said that new information on the recent wholesale arrests of Americans in German-occupied France was beginning to reach the State Department through the Swiss Government. He indicated that it was too early, however, for an extensive report.

President Roosevelt nominated seven naval captains, all in the naval air service, to be rear admirals. Among them were Capt. Elliott Buckmaster, who was commanding officer of the Aircraft Carrier Yorktown which was sunk after valiant action in the Battle of Midway.

In Europe: Myron Taylor Is Churchill's Guest

Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Vatican, and Ambassador John G. Winant were dinner guests of Prime Minister Churchill. Mr. Taylor was scheduled to confer with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

A state of emergency was proclaimed in the Norwegian port of Trondheim—scene of intense Nazi fortification building—as a result of recent sabotage attempts, it was reported in Berlin.

A Nordic bloc consisting of Denmark, Norway and the Netherlands was reported being proposed by the Nazis, simultaneously with a statement by the Danish Free Council in London that Denmark had refused a Nazi demand for "voluntary incorporation" into a bloc of model states as a showpiece of Hitler's New Order.

A time bomb found in a Paris motion picture house where Popular Party Leader Jacques Doriot was addressing a meeting was interpreted in Vichy dispatches as another of the many attempts which have been made recently to assassinate the pro-Nazi French leader.

Britain shipped 70,000 tons of wheat into Iran during the past 12 months in fulfillment of the Anglo-Russian agreement to do everything to maintain the country's economic life despite war conditions, the British Radio announced.

Edouard Herriot, veteran French politician and critic of the Vichy Government, was reported in an Official German News Agency quoted by the British Radio to have been sent to a concentration camp in the mountains of Savoy. A Vichy communiqué earlier said that M. Herriot had been placed under "house arrest."

New England: Conant Sees Draft Age of 18

Reduction of draft age to 18 will come soon, Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, told incoming freshmen. [Page 4.]

Vanguard of 900 Waves arrived at Northampton, Mass., for training at Smith College. [Page 4.]

Talk of food shortage has been overplayed, says Dr. Joseph S. Davis in Harvard Business Review, taking issue with Secretary of Agriculture. [Page 2.]

First Annual Handicraft Show and New England Folk Festival opened at Boston Garden. [Details and pictures: Page 2.]

Republicans won control of two city governments from Democrats in Connecticut. [Page 2.]

Maritime Commission Liberty Ship Herman Melville was launched at South Portland, Maine, Shipbuilding Corporation, seventh 10,500-ton cargo ship launched there so far.

Americas: Rios Plans to Visit U. S. Oct. 21

President Rios of Chile on his forthcoming trip to the United States plans to arrive in Brownsville, Texas, the night of Oct. 21 and reach Washington by Oct. 22. After remaining in Washington several days the Chilean President will visit Detroit Oct. 26, Buffalo, N. Y., the next day, and New York Oct. 29-30.

Iraq: Cabinet Is Reported to Have Resigned

Iraq's cabinet resigned, presumably over a difference of opinion within the cabinet over internal economic questions, it was reported in a Reuters dispatch from Baghdad.

Miles Sees Danger of Attack

New Englanders must be prepared to defend their coast "against unpredictable" German attack, "probably by fifth columnists, parachustists, or commandos," declared Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commander of the First Service Command, today, addressing the Massachusetts Police Chiefs Association in the State House.

Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Commanding the First Naval District, warned the meeting that "there are many enemy aliens in our midst" who "want to do us harm. We must not wait for them to strike. If you know of any such persons, I trust you will not treat them too delicately for the safety of our nation."

General Miles did not say when he anticipated an attack, but urged all to be prepared. He implied it might take place at any time, pointing out that the "United States, and particularly New England," comprise "the most profitable target he (Hitler) ever had."

The speakers joined in urging police, State Guard, and civilian-defense organizations to co-operate in proper protection for New England. Also speaking were J. W. Farley, head of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

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Weather Predictions

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

After Briand . . .

Dr. Amé-Leroy carries on the great international work of his friend and colleague, Aristide Briand, in today's article of "The World We Want" series. The two labored together over Briand's European Federation plan, and now that plans for another peace are in the crucible, Dr. Amé-Leroy foresees that they must build on the federation idea to be enduring.

Postwar Boom Envisaged For Distributors

Speakers at Conference see opportunity looming large on horizon of readjustment.

By Leon V. Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Opportunity looms large on the horizon of postwar readjustment, with the greatest boom in history expected to bring widespread prosperity—once the war has been won—close to 1,000 delegates to the 14th annual Boston Conference on Distribution were told today.

Speakers at the second and final day's session of the national forum, at the Hotel Statler, which was attended by substantial numbers of persons from west of the Mississippi River, stressed the possibilities for industry, sales, business, and advertising, in a "new world" virtually made over by the war.

Emergence from the chaos of war into an era of peace and abundance was visualized by the speakers, some of whom pointed out that the United States must take a leading role in the establishment of whatever kind of organization is deemed best for the maintenance of world order.

In an address prepared for the luncheon session today, Sir Louis Beale, British Supply Council member, declared that worldwide planning of production and distribution was already under way and was vital in winning the war.

"Advertising has the greatest opportunity to prove its worth since the Battle of Lucknow when the legless Scotch piper piped his cohorts to victory—and he didn't have to ask the permission of Mr. Petrillo."

Thus spoke Herbert L. Stephen, new editor of Printers' Ink, in discussing, "What's Ahead for Advertising," one of a group of editors participating in the morning's symposium devoted to "What's Ahead for Distribution as Business Editors See It."

What advertising needs right now, he said, if it is looking ahead, is the repetition of its own message. The rest will follow, he added.

"More than voluble in the promotion of a given product advertising has failed to date in making itself felt and heard in the economic changes now rampant over the entire globe," he said. "Part of this is due to certain influences in Washington, part to the individualistic attitude of most in advertising, and last, but not least, the lack of mass education on the economics of advertising. There more than any other place has advertising failed and is failing."

Yet, he added, "advertising has the greatest opportunity in its history. Not less than 200 of the leading manufacturers in this country have high executives working now on postwar plans. More than 100,000 new ideas have been submitted to the National Inventors Council in Washington during the last two years."

He cited the report of the Chamber of Commerce of the United

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

U.S. Airmen Attack Japanese Convoy, Ready to Blast Foe From Aleutians; Food Problem Linked to Price Control

Spokesmen of grocers warns Senators that empty food shelves are facing nation.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 — Partially filled grocery shelves due largely to the problems of distribution may become a common sight from now on, price control and food supply developments in the capital indicated today.

While there is ample supply of necessary food in the country, distribution problems may well be aggravated by the new price-control law plus growing food demands from the armed forces Great Britain, Russia, and well-paid war workers at home.

Speaking for 60,000 small grocery-store proprietors, Rose Marie Kiefer, Secretary of the National Association of Retail Grocers, warned the Senate Small Business Committee today that handling of food problems by Federal agencies must be improved or the nation may be "heading into something approaching actual hunger."

In Chicago, Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, told the American Meat Institute that he intends to propose a forced reduction in American consumption of a number of essential foods to guard against future shortages.

"We can reduce our consumption of essential foods and still not interfere with health or comfort," he declared.

Food Budget Controlled

Involved in the food distribution problem are the new price-control ceilings which leave only about 10 per cent of the average family food budget uncontrolled. Almost all foods but fresh fruits and vegetables, of a highly seasonal character, are under Government price ceilings.

Previously grocers raised prices on uncontrolled items such as butter, eggs, and poultry to make up for losses on controlled items. But the new regulations take away that source of profit.

By fixing emergency food ceilings at their high point between Sept. 28 and Oct. 2 price fixers considered they would be high enough to make up for earlier losses when grocers were told in May to go back to March levels without regard to the variance in replacement cost at the different stages of distribution.

The smaller merchants, still worried about a "squeeze," are telling OPA Administrator Leon Henderson that they must have immediate relief if their business is to survive.

Secretary Wickard's statement on the possibility of curtailed consumption was interpreted here as a hint that nationwide food rationing of many basic foods is on its way.

Meanwhile, various Government agencies charged with administering the new price-control law made

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Army-Navy map an attack after careful study; Land assaults to follow air smash.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 — The United States Army and Navy, which refused to be stampeded into premature action in the Aleutians, now appear ready to blast the Japanese from their precarious toeholds on Kiska and Attu Islands.

Referring significantly to "continual fire" and "almost daily raids," the Navy communiqué reveals that American military forces are set to bring tremendous pressure upon the enemy. It is believed here that if the aerial and submarine attacks are not sufficient of themselves to expel the enemy, they will so soften his powers of resistance as to leave him open to American landing operations.

The Japanese are held to be in a difficult situation. The Americans have virtual control of the air and are able to keep up a steady bombardment of enemy positions, using giant Flying Fortress and Liberator bombers as well as smaller types. The islands of the Western Aleutians are treeless and barren, affording hardly any chance for concealment. Demolition and fire bombs dropped in such an area have been found to be particularly effective.

A Lesson for Carpers

Although there has been a great deal of complaint throughout the country and in the Capital over the alleged failure of the armed services to give enough heed to Japanese occupation of the Aleutians, it is now apparent that the Army and the Navy were carefully laying plans for a decisive assault upon these northeastern enemy outposts, even going so far as to prepare advance airdromes in the rocky and hilly Andreanof group.

The American forces in the Andreanofs are now nearer main supply bases than are the Japanese on Attu and Kiska. What is more, the American supply routes are considerably safer than are those of the Japanese since United States bombers and submarine can operate with comparative ease throughout the entire Aleutian Area. To date the Japanese have not been able to match this American sea and air patrol.

So far as is known here, American losses of planes, ships and men in the Aleutian struggle have been negligible, while the enemy is reported to have suffered considerably. The latest word that two more Japanese ships have been bombed and beached at Kiska brings to nearly 40 the total of enemy surface craft which have been sunk or destroyed in the Aleutians. In view of Japan's large sea losses elsewhere, this is considered a heavy toll.

10,000 Japanese on Kiska

The Navy has already announced that an estimated 10,000 Japanese troops are on Kiska. It is pointed out that while this gives them considerable defensive strength in the event of an American invasion attempt, it also means a sizable target for American bombing planes. Furthermore, such num-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

By a Staff Artist

Operations in the Solomons

(1) Where Japanese have landed reinforcements on Guadalcanal under cover of darkness. (2) Approximate United States position on Guadalcanal. (3) Where American planes attacked Japanese positions. (4) Where American planes attacked four Japanese destroyers and severely damaged one.

Stalin Letter Stirs Britain; Willkie 'Lifts Fog' in China

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 6 — Although Prime Minister Churchill rejected in the House of Commons today any debate over Premier Stalin's letter appealing for a second front, the Russian leader's letter is having important diplomatic repercussions.

The Prime Minister urged the House not to "press these matters unduly" and declared that he had nothing to add "to the carefully weighed statement I have made on this matter."

But in London, the letter which the Soviet Premier wrote to Henry C. Cassidy, Associated Press correspondent, is the subject of much comment.

British-American Ports

In the Soviet Capital, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr and Rear Admiral William H. Standley, British and American Ambassadors, discussed the letter informally at luncheon yesterday.

In London it is understood the position is being talked over between the British and American authorities most closely concerned.

Britain's attitude is said here to be summed up in Mr. Churchill's parliamentary speech after his return from Moscow when he said, "The Russians don't think that we or the Americans have done enough so far to take the weight off them. . . . But I am sure we made their leaders feel confidence in our loyal and sincere resolve to come to their aid as quickly as possible and in the most effective manner without regard to the losses and sacrifices involved so long as the contribution was toward victory."

As regards shipment of airplanes, tanks, and other war sup-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 6 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie spent six hours in conference with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek last night in the longest talk ever granted to a foreign personage by the Chinese leader.

The Chinese press continued to feature Mr. Willkie's visit with long accounts of his activities and editorial comment. Ta Kung Pao reported that a plan was under way to rename one of Chungking's main streets "Willkie Street."

"Willkie brought sunshine to foggy Chungking," the paper said.

After an early breakfast, Mr. Willkie visited a number of war plants and then returned to his quarters for a rest before lunch.

Ta Kung Pao, in a strongly worded editorial, expressed the hope that Mr. Willkie would inform President Roosevelt and the American public of China's plea for the abrogation of extraterritoriality and foreign concessions.

"Willkie is a straightforward, sincere man who has won the friendship of everyone," the editorial said, "but when we shake his hand there is still the pain hidden deep in our hearts. Here we are a member of the anti-aggression front and we have been taking a beating longer than anybody else. Yet while fighting for a common cause, our hands are still shackled by chains imposed by our friends in the last 100 years.

"It is very difficult to understand why the Allies still give us unequal treatment. While Mr. Willkie is here we would like to make known this feeling on the part of the entire nation, its people, the Army and the Government."

President Roosevelt's special representative paused in his fact-finding schedule long enough to express the hope that the letter of

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Small fleet sighted off Buna—Japanese land on Guadalcanal; Stalingrad holds.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

An event which may be of far-reaching importance has occurred in the New Guinea war theater. Long-range American B-25 bombers spotted and attacked a Japanese convoy as it headed north from Buna on the New Guinea east coast.

The convoy included at least two destroyers and a big transport and apparently it had slipped into Buna harbor in the dark.

It is not known as yet whether the Allied planes scored effective hits on the enemy ships. Nor is it known whether the Japanese were withdrawing troops from New Guinea or landing reinforcements. The latter possibility seems the more likely.

In any event, Australian jungle troops continue to advance against virtually no opposition in the New Guinea highlands. General MacArthur's headquarters said the Australians had moved ahead six miles since yesterday and were nearing the summit of the Owen Stanley Mountains.

Meanwhile, word that the Japanese have succeeded in landing reinforcements on Guadalcanal in the Solomons shows clearly that the United Nations still have a long and hard way to go before the situation in the South Pacific is, in the words of the Marines, "well in hand."

The reinforcements the Japanese put ashore apparently were small and their importance should not be exaggerated. Yet the fact that they could be landed at all is proof that Allied sea and air power is still spread thinly over the vast distances of the far Pacific.

The newly landed Japanese have engaged in several skirmishes with American forces, but appear to have been repulsed easily.

In today's dispatches from Russia three related facts stand out:

The Germans are attacking with hysterical frenzy at Stalingrad and with even less regard for losses than heretofore. The Russians are standing fast everywhere. Russian nights are growing colder.

Rising concern over lack of progress at Stalingrad and the approach of an apparently early winter have undoubtedly brought the Germans to a state of near desperation. But there is still no reason for excessive optimism regarding the situation at Stalingrad, although it must be admitted that each day the Russians hold out the better become their chances. At best, only about six weeks of good fighting weather remain in southern Russia.

The Italian High Command has broadcast an entirely unconfirmed report that an Italian submarine has sunk a United States battleship of the 33,000-ton Mississippi class in the Atlantic off Freetown, Africa. It will be recalled that last May an Italian submarine claimed to have sunk an American battleship of the Maryland class. It subsequently turned out that the submarine commander mistook a single-stack British freighter for the Maryland.

Giving the Scrap Heap a Boost

By a Staff Photographer

Some of the Old Metal Collected at Fort Devens

A salvage campaign touching every man and unit at the fort has been conducted under the direction of Col. Thomas E. Mahoney, Supply Officer. Corporal Thomas Byrne of New Haven, Conn., is shown here adding some old metal to the pile.

Norse Sabotage Stirs Nazis to Action

BERLIN, Oct. 6 (AP)—A state of civil emergency has been proclaimed in Trondheim, Norway, because of recent sabotage attempts "which, if they had succeeded, would have endangered Norway's supply system," DNB reported today in an Oslo dispatch.

The German news agency quoted Oslo newspapers as saying the proclamation, issued by Josef Terboven, German Commissar for Norway "was nothing but justified German reaction to criminal acts committed by Norwegian radicals."

[A German radiocast heard in London, said the emergency decree was accompanied by a declaration that anti-German outbreaks "will be broken by force of arms." It said all local traffic in Trondheim would be halted between 7 p. m. and 5 a. m., and that during those hours no one would be permitted on the streets without special permission.]

Put Blame on People

The German Commissar was quoted by the radio as saying the "many acts of sabotage committed in Trondheim were possible only because the people broke the law forbidding help to saboteurs."

Trodheim is an important port about 200 miles below the Arctic Circle.

The Germans had compelled thousands of Norwegians and Danes to work on harbor installations, airfields, and coastal defenses in Trondheim Province under a "work or starve edict." There have been many reports of sabotage there and the present measure apparently followed a new outbreak.

'Area of Unrest

The Vichy Radio said a curfew was imposed on all Norwegians between 8 p. m. and 5 a. m. and public buildings, restaurants, and places of entertainment were ordered closed daily at 7 p. m. Public assemblies were forbidden.

Norwegians in London said "Trondheim has been an area of wide unrest with repeated fights between workers and German guards and numerous arrests for sabotage."

"There have been many fires recently in buildings occupied by German officials and one large food dump was destroyed," these sources said.

It was the second state of emergency proclaimed in Norway. A similar measure was imposed in Oslo in September, 1941, after a series of fires and sabotage. More than 1,000 persons were arrested then and two Norwegians were executed. Twelve others were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Danish King's Refusal Of Road Irks Nazis

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 6

Refusal of King Christian of Denmark to permit construction of a trans-Danish highway through Jutland to facilitate the movement of supplies to the German Army in Norway was stated to have intensified the feelings of discord between the Danes and the German Nazis.

Nazis Seize Food

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The food situation in Norway is "extremely serious" with at least 75 per cent of the people suffering from malnutrition, Dr. Karl Evang, Director General of the Norwegian Health Services, said here.

Before the German occupation, Norway was one of the best-fed nations in Europe.

The Norwegian Government, whose reports from the homeland have been among the most accurate received by any exiled government, said the harvest had been good but that it had been impossible for the people to obtain green foods, potatoes, berries, and fruits, which had been requisitioned by the Germans. The Nazis likewise seized vast stores of reserve whale meat.

U. S. Hits Convoy

Japanese Vessels Sighted Near Buna

In announcing the discovery of the Japanese convoy at New Guinea, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters merely said that American B-25 bombers had heavily attacked Japanese convoy heading north from Buna Monday.

The attack upon the convoy, including two destroyers and a large transport, came as the Al-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

No Serious Shortages of Foods Are Reported in Prospect in the U. S.

Army and Navy Achieve Lead As Largest Scrap Collectors

The Army and Navy, it was announced today, have become the heaviest of the scrap collectors. Fort Devens and Fort Knox are prominent today as having gathered immense piles of junk, containing parts of auto bodies, discarded tanks, boilers, bathtubs, oil drums, pipes, stoves, fences, and even a bridge in the case of Fort Knox.

Acting on orders from Washington, all Army and Navy commands have been carrying on salvage operations for the past six months. In a statement this week Samuel F. Doane, Regional Chief of Industrial Salvage of the War Production Board, said:

"No one better understands the vital need for scrap material than the Army and Navy, and no one has shown a better spirit of cooperation with the War Production Board or worked longer, harder, more conscientiously to see that not a single ounce of the scrap necessary for winning the war is overlooked."

Col. Thomas E. Mahoney, Supply Officer at Fort Devens, is supervising the collection of scrap there and has the co-operation of every unit on the Fort. He has saved valuable time by inaugurating a practice of cutting up large pieces of scrap before stacking on the piles, and his efforts have made Devens the biggest salvage center in the First Service Command. Lieut. Richard J. Spurr of Brookline is Post Salvage Officer.

Junk Accumulated for Years

Scrapable material at Devens has been found to include war materiel used for testing purposes, junk piles left by outfits that trained here years ago, and abandoned equipment from the farms which were swallowed up by the Fort's expansion. But the large bulk of scrap results from the day-to-day saving of articles and equipment beyond use or repair.

At Fort Knox more than 3,000,000 pounds of steel and iron have been salvaged through military thoroughness. More than eight tons of aluminum and 150,000 pounds of reclaimable tires and scrap rubber have been collected. Since July the post has sold more than 1,000 batteries from which the lead will be removed by the buying agencies. Firing ranges have yielded thousands of pounds of scrap steel from the targets battered by the guns of the armored raiders. Large amounts of lead, copper, antimony, nickel and tin will be removed from the backstops of the ranges, which have been receiving military fire since World War I. Fifteen of the 15-ton tanks which are no longer fit for service have been stripped of usable parts and added to the junk pile.

The defense industries have joined the ranks with the news this morning that the Bath Iron Works shipyards have doubled their daily average of steel scrap.

Daily Average Doubles

Before September this year, the yard daily salvaged about 35,000 pounds of steel scrap; now the average has mounted to 70,000 pounds. "We are all scrap conscious here now," declared Archibald W. Main, Executive Vice-President. "It's not a matter of mere patriotism with us, either; it's dire necessity. If every other industry, yes, and every other home and store would make the same kind of a drive, I think we could lick this scrap shortage."

Pine Bluff, Ark., appears to be the first town in the United States to observe a "work clothes Sunday." Directors of the scrap campaign there have asked churchgoers to wear their work clothes to church next Sunday so that they could immediately afterward join the other junk-gatherers.

Some picturesque items joined the nation's salvage heap this week. George H. Denny, a retired postal carrier in Buffalo, N. Y., donated four relics of the Spanish-American War: a machete and pistol he had picked up in the trenches on San Juan Hill; a bolo taken from a prisoner in the northern Luzon jungles of the Philippines; and a key to a cell in which he believes Admiral R. P. Hobson was confined in Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba.

The City of Buffalo itself began tearing down the 2,240-foot iron fence in Delaware Park.

The 95 residents of Riverton, Md., are not satisfied with their feat of gathering 115 pounds of scrap per capita and are going after a higher record.

At Winthrop, Mass., Gordon Strang went looking under his front porch for scrap. He found a piece, then another piece, and still another until he had pulled out an entire dismantled Model-T Ford.

The famous iron gates at the entrance drive to "Friendship," the Washington estate of Evelyn Walsh McLean, owner of the Hope Diamond, and the late John R. McLean, joined the scrap pile today, and are estimated to weigh about 12,000 pounds each. The wrought iron fence around the estate has already been contributed to the scrap collection, adding 16,000 tons to the total. "Friendship" itself was recently torn down and defence housing is now being built on the property.

Scrap metal collections in suburbs of Boston will take place as follows:

Arlington	Oct. 19-20
Braintree	12
Brookline	12
Cambridge	14-15
Canton	14
Dedham	10
Dover	6-7
Everett	6
Hingham	12-13
Holbrook	
Lexington	11
Malden (At Coytemore Lea-Park)	10
Medford	17
Melrose	14-15
Milton	10
Norwood	12
Quincy	12
Randolph	
Revere	6
Scituate	16-17
Somerville	6
Stoneham	9-11
Wakefield	10-11
Watertown	10-11
Westwood	4
Weymouth	12

Stained Glass Expert To Talk at Art Museum

Charles J. Connick, master craftsman in stained glass and author of the book, "Adventures in Light and Color," will give a free, illustrated lecture at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, next Sunday afternoon at 4:30. He will use brilliant colored slides at his lecture.

J. L. Hudson Co.

No Rationing

of beauty for your home

American resources make it possible for you to have comfortable and beautiful furniture even under war conditions. There's no need to withhold your normal refurnishing plans. Now as ever, good furniture is a wise investment. See the attractive fall displays at dealers advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

America is Producing
Beautiful Furniture for American Homes

By a Staff Photographer

New Englanders Present Folk Pageant of Many Lands

Upper left: Amost Kubik, former Town Crier of Provincetown, Mass., announces with his tolling bell each event during first day of the New England Folk Festival held this week at the Boston Garden. Upper right: Lively British tunes brought to New England by colonials are played on the virginal by Miss Edna Sherman. Bottom: A full-rigged clipper ship on a hooked rug is admired by two Maine handicrafters here for the Handicraft Show being held in conjunction with the Folk Festival. Left: Mrs. Hazel Wallace Bullard of Alfred, Maine, and, right, Mrs. Rena Bowles of Bangor, President of the Maine Craft Guild.

GOP Regains Mayoralties In Connecticut

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 6 (AP)—Stamford and Middletown, biggest prizes at stake in municipal elections held in 84 of Connecticut's 169 communities, elected Republican Mayors yesterday, both of whom ousted Democratic incumbents.

Former Mayor Charles E. Moore, bouncing back from a 138-vote defeat he suffered two years ago, was elected Mayor of Stamford, defeating Mayor Edward A. Gonnoud, 6,638 to 6,409.

Middletown gave the Mayoralty to Councilman Salvatore Cubeta, who polled 3,900 votes compared with 3,303 for Mayor James F. Connery.

Mr. Moore's victory was his second over Mayor Gonnoud in four years, the Mayor-elect having defeated his Democratic rival in 1938 only to lose him two years ago.

Mr. Cubeta's victory was the second successive one for Republicans in a Middletown City election. Two years ago, State's Attorney Bertrand E. Spencer, Republican, was elected Mayor, but he passed on soon after taking office and Mr. Connery was named as his successor by the Democratic-controlled City Council.

Besides capturing the two large cities, Republicans maintained their hold on the rural areas, where most of yesterday's balloting occurred. They lost control, however, of Westport, home town of J. Kenneth Bradley, Republican National Committeeman and State Chairman.

Ex-WPA Foreman Gets Prison Term

Sentence of two and a half years in Federal prison was imposed today on Patrick J. Dennehy of Roxbury, Mass., a former foreman of the Works Projects Administration at a project at the Navy dry dock in South Boston, for allegedly falsifying pay rolls involving about $4,000.

In the United States District Court, Arthur J. B. Cartier, Assistant United States Attorney, asked for a three-year sentence on grounds that while the nation was pulling to help the war effort right after Pearl Harbor, the defendant was pulling in the opposite direction.

Judge George C. Sweeney pronounced sentence. Counsel for the defense filed a motion for stay of sentence which will be heard by Judge Sweeney next Thursday.

Weather Predictions

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Much colder with moderate winds. Slowly diminishing tonight.

Southwestern Maine, and New Hampshire: Colder tonight. Moderate to fresh winds along the coast, diminishing.

Vermont: Colder tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Much colder tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:23 p. m.; height 9.1 feet. Wednesday, 9:53 a. m.; height 8.1 feet. Light all vehicles by 6:40 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Gay N. E. Folk Festival at Boston Garden

By Zilpha Gilstrap

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The free expression of a free people found gay outlets today in the opening performances of the New England Folk Festival and in the individual artistry of scores of New England craftsmen working in their exhibit booths at the Handicraft Show being held throughout the week in conjunction with the Folk Festival at the Boston Garden.

The rich heritages of both native New Englanders and settlers from foreign lands were represented in the afternoon's program. Fiddle tunes played by a New Hampshire fiddler, Llewellyn Towers, set one's feet tapping, and singing harmonies struck by Mrs. Na Ivaska of Boston on the Lithuanian kantele, a form of zither, brought to the audience the beauties of a small Baltic land, in the varied presentation of national backgrounds.

Emphasis was placed upon Massachusetts craftsmen and folk artists this afternoon, in accordance with the designation of the opening day as "Massachusetts Day." A number of State and municipal officials are to appear at the Festival this evening and will address the group during a radio program over Station WMEX. Among the speakers will be Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice Tobin of Boston, Representative Joseph E. Casey, and Mrs. Vanderbilt Webb, President of American House. Musical numbers on the broadcast will be Irish tunes played by Mrs. Nora McCarty, Indian chants by Metosanya, a Navajo-Wampanoag whose English name is Clear Water, and old American music by Llewellyn Towers, the New Hampshire fiddler.

Dog "Steals" the Show

A performer who "stole" this afternoon's show was a working collie dog named Tess, who demonstrated her efficient understanding of human directions before the folk dancers took over the arena. Responding to the commands of her master, Guy Hilton of Marblehead, Tess took charge of a band of 10 sheep, kept them moving as her master desired and brought them up short at his word to halt. Tess is to appear in this demonstration before every festival program to take place at 3:30 p. m. and 8:30 p. m.

The Festival was opened by an Indian dance team composed of soldiers from Ft. Devens, Mass., under the direction of Maj. Lee Gilstrap, Lieut. Richard Hagood and Sergeant Arnold L. Woodall. Vigorously stomping about in a war dance and slipping gracefully and quickly through small hoops in the Hoop Dance, the American Indians accompanied their gestures with full-throated measures of traditional songs.

"Pop! Goes the Weasel," "The Blue-Eyed Stranger" and other old tunes brought to New England by English colonists were crisply played by Miss Edna Sherman on a small virginal, a piano-like instrument whose strings are plucked by quills. Miss Sherman, who begins classes on the recorder and virginal next week at the Longy School of Music in Cambridge, was dressed in queenly brocade and velvet of Henry VIII's time as she sat at the keyboard or rose to pipe on the recorder before the mecrophone.

Craftsmen Busy

Before the audience gathered in the huge arena to witness the afternoon's program, they had wandered among the many small booths in which craftsmen from all over New England, as well as other regions of the United States, were busy shaping their articles and answering the questions of many curious New Englanders who never before had seen how the copper bowls in common use in their ancestors' homes are fashioned, or how chairs exactly like those in common use in early homes are still carefully carved in many shops.

Motor Transport Districts Set Up

The Division of Motor Transport of the Office of Defense Transportation has set up nine district offices in New England, it was announced today. Managers of the offices will administer all matters concerning motor transport. There are 112 such district offices in the country.

The New England managers and office addresses are:

Eli C. Benway, 185 Devonshire Street, Boston; David L. Topham, 1597 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.; H. L. Barnard, 122 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.; George H. Hawthorne, 15 Columbia Street, Bangor, Maine; H. S. Kearney, 477 Congress Street, Portland, Maine; Frank W. Dalglish, 79 Main Street, Montpelier, Vt.; F. S. Eggleston, 906 Hospital Trust Building, Providence, R. I.; John F. Mearz, 119 Ann Street, Hartford, Conn.; Charles McMenamim, 152 Temple Street, New Haven, Conn.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

First Annual Handicraft Show and New England Folk Festival opens in the Boston Garden for 9 days with craft exhibits by working craftsmen, government exhibits, and folk dancing and singing. Open daily from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. with festival performances at 3:30 p. m. and 8:30 p. m. Admission 55c. School children 25c. Service men admitted free.

Wednesday

A talk on Venetian painting will be given in the Museum of Fine Arts by Mrs. Tanner at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetablet Page 8.
Radio Timetablet Page 4.

Daily Delivery Of Milk Upheld

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 6 (AP)—The New Hampshire Supreme Court ruled today that a Manchester dairy company was within its rights in making daily milk deliveries despite a Milk Control Board restriction, because it was using horse-drawn, iron-tired wagons instead of motor trucks.

The court, however, upheld the Control Board's order restricting milk deliveries to every other day when deliveries were made in vehicles using rubber tires and gasoline.

The ruling left Germain E. Cloutier, of Manchester, free to continue daily deliveries with his wagons.

Longer Election Hours Sought in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 6 (AP)—Gov. Robert A. Hurley said today he had received more than 100 messages, mainly from labor groups, asking him to call a special session of the Legislature to amend the voting laws so that polling places could be kept open longer than 13 hours on election day.

Registration For War Work Satisfactory

The first local registration of women for war work in New England, begun last week at New Bedford, Mass., appears to be a complete success, Powell M. Cabot, Director of the United States Employment Service for Massachusetts, reported here today.

"It looks," he said, "as if we are going to come pretty near to meeting the present demands of war industry at New Bedford with this drive."

The latest figures on questionnaires filled out and returned showed today:

Five thousand and eighty-four cards received by the New Bedford office of the Employment Service.

Three thousand, one hundred and fifty-four cards tabulated.

One thousand, two hundred and eighty-three women now working.

Three hundred and seven women available for war work but with dependents of under five years who would need outside care if the mother went into war industry.

One hundred and thirty-seven women available but with dependents of over five years.

Six hundred and fifty-nine women available with no dependents.

Seven hundred and sixty-eight women not available for various reasons.

The 659 who reported themselves as ready to work and without dependents make 20.8 per cent of the total of 3,154 whose cards were tabulated. If this percentage holds up, as apparently it will, it means that a fifth of the women registering are immediately available for vital jobs in war production.

The total available with and without dependents amounted to 35 per cent.

This indicates a fairly sizeable pool of available women which was regarded by federal officials as very encouraging.

"A large number of women of independent means registered as ready for war work," added Mr. Cabot. "Sending out of the questionnaire was started Wednesday morning. Many women came in Wednesday afternoon with their cards already filled out. They did not wait for the mail. New Bedford has given splendid evidence of the patriotism of the women."

Today the registration at North Adams, Adams and Williamstown gets fully under way. The labor market in that locality, as about New Bedford, has also been practically exhausted of women workers. Both are textile centers. In each case, however, the immediate urgency is supplied by electrical manufacturing concerns calling for the dexterity in which women excel.

Volunteer Work Open to Civilians

Civilians with time available from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. or from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. on any week day are needed for volunteer war work of an interesting and essential nature.

The work is in downtown Boston and is directly associated with the Army, Normal hearing and vision are necessary. Men or women between 18 and 55 who are citizens of the United States are eligible. The job requires a four-hour tour of duty two days a week. In making application give education, age, profession or business, and the name of two nonrelatives who can give assurance of your loyalty.

Address application to Box 98, North Postal Annex, Boston, or call personally at 18 Tremont Street, Room 914.

Lack of Ships Keeping U. S. Food at Home

No food shortages are now in prospect in the United States that will call for important sacrifices or threaten anything worse than inconvenience and mild discomfort, Dr. Joseph S. Davis declared in the Harvard Business Review issued today.

Dr. Davis, who is director of the Food Institute at Stanford University and one of the foremost agricultural authorities, noted that if shipping were less scarce, the outlook would be different. This country would then be shipping much more food to its allies.

Urging adequate preparation for postwar food relief, he advised:

1. Early decisions by the United Nations on broad policy issues.

2. Building in advance of skeleton organizations for effective food handling abroad.

3. Provisional appraisals of both food needs and food stocks to be made from time to time during the war.

As to the food situation in this country, Dr. Davis said that the per capita food consumption and the level of nutritional adequacy last year stood probably at the highest level in history. Both bid fair to be as high this year.

"This year's aggregate farm output will set a new high record," he reported. "Cattle, sheep and poultry numbers, and production of beef, milk and eggs are very high, and hog production will greatly exceed all previous records.

"Despite numerous scareheads in the press and restrictions on a few commodities, no critical food problems confront the consumer yet.

"Looking ahead a year or so, one may discern possibilities of gradual pinching but no radical worsening of our food position except through catastrophic reverses in the war."

Taking issue with the Secretary of Agriculture on shortages, Dr. Davis declared:

"While fully recognizing the strength of the forces that are increasingly modifying the character and volume of American production, purchases, and consumption of consumer goods, I consider a gross exaggeration the following statement by Secretary Wickard in Mexico City on July 6: 'By the end of this year it will be difficult for citizens of the United States to purchase any luxury goods—or, for that matter, anything beyond the essentials of living.'

"Actually, American consumption is so infused with unessential and even luxury elements that it would take years of war pressures to squeeze them out. This is truer of food than of durable and semi-durable goods, of which consumer stocks are large."

Amplifying his program for effective food relief abroad, he said that relief must clearly be a joint obligation of the United Nations and carried on under their combined auspices.

Allied resources should continue to be pooled for this purpose. Resources of neutral and enemy countries should be drawn into the pool. Advance plans for national and local distribution of food should be matured.

Key leaders should be selected for provisional organizations. Rapid expansion of personnel when needed should be arranged.

The skeleton relief organization should estimate its task by studies of the food situation while the war continues. Invaluable aid should be given by governments in exile, their own refugee citizens, others native to these lands and by recent or present relief workers there.

Dr. Davis discounted talk that after the war the United States would be called on to feed the world. He pointed out that food surpluses of many kinds would be backed up in a great many exporting countries, probably including Canada, Cuba, Argentina, Brazil, Australia, Burma and Java.

Council in Boston Stalls Off Action On Vote Machines

The Boston City Council has delayed action on proposed voting machines for two city precincts at least until Oct. 19, after which observers believe it may be impossible to use them in the Nov. 3 election.

On receipt of a communication from Mayor Maurice J. Tobin asking a $7,200 appropriation for six such machines, the Council yesterday referred the measure to its special committee on voting machines—and then adjourned for two weeks.

Should the purchase be voted at the next meeting, it would doubtless be possible to obtain the machines, but there would be little time to educate the voters in their use, the Commission feels. It had been planned to have them on exhibit for several weeks prior to the election.

Full Oil Quota Is Promised N. E.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Barring unforeseen mishaps, New England will receive its full 75 per cent proportion of rationed fuel oil, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, (R) of Massachusetts, said she was assured today by Oil Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes and his deputy, Ralph K. Davies.

Mrs. Rogers said she conferred with the two heads of the oil program and was told that "this week will show a huge increase in the shipment of fuel oil into New England."

Lewis Pledges Mine Workers Efforts in War

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 5 (AP)—John L. Lewis pledged the United Mine Workers today to utmost co-operation in the war effort and challenged any labor organization to match its contribution so far—$39,000,000 in money and nearly 70,000 in the armed forces.

The President of the U. M. W. told 2,800 cheering delegates at the opening of its two-week 37th constitutional convention:

"We will carry on until our armed forces triumph and our institutions are preserved."

He declared the International Union, districts, locals, and members had $39,200,000 worth of U. S. and Canadian War Bonds and contributions to various war agencies, and said:

"Let some organization exceed that and then go out and talk about it."

Mr. Lewis, speaking calmly and in good humor after a standing ovation, also twitted the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which he founded, over the $1,650,000 the U. M. W., claimed it loaned to the C. I. O. The C. I. O. contends the sum was a contribution.

Other Convention problems include wage increases, a request by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes for lengthening their 35-hour work week, and a growing manpower shortage.

Mr. Lewis, in a pre-convention press conference, asserted that a majority of U. M. W. locals want wage increases of about $2 a day and expressed belief that President Roosevelt's recent wage freezing order contained ample provision for such an increase.

Secretary Ickes' recent statement that a longer work week for miners was "imperative" was challenged by Mr. Lewis who expressed a belief the nation's estimated 1943 requirements could be met without resorting to a six-day week. He said last week in Washington that he would place Mr. Ickes' proposal before the convention here.

To preserve their present 35-hour week, the U. M. W. must cope with a growing manpower shortage. Mr. Lewis said that the draft and attraction of higher wages in other work had not yet taken from mining enough workers to hamper the industry, but that the trend must be halted or coal production crippled.

Province's Powers Taken by Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Federal Government's action in deposing the Government of the Province of Corrientes was assailed as antidemocratic last night by the ousted Provincial Governor, Pedro Numa Sota, but he said he would relinquish his duties without further protest.

The National Government earlier in the day ordered the replacement of the elected Provincial Government by an Intervenor, a Federal Commissioner. President Ramon S. Castillo said the step was necessary "to protect the political rights of the residents of the province."

The president denied he was inspired by political motives, but in next year's national election, the Province of Corrientes nevertheless was expected to give substantial support to Former President Augustin P. Justo, who urged that Argentina abandon isolation and give effective support to Brazil in the war against the Axis. The present national Government, still maintaining normal relations with Germany and Italy, showed no disposition to change its foreign policy.

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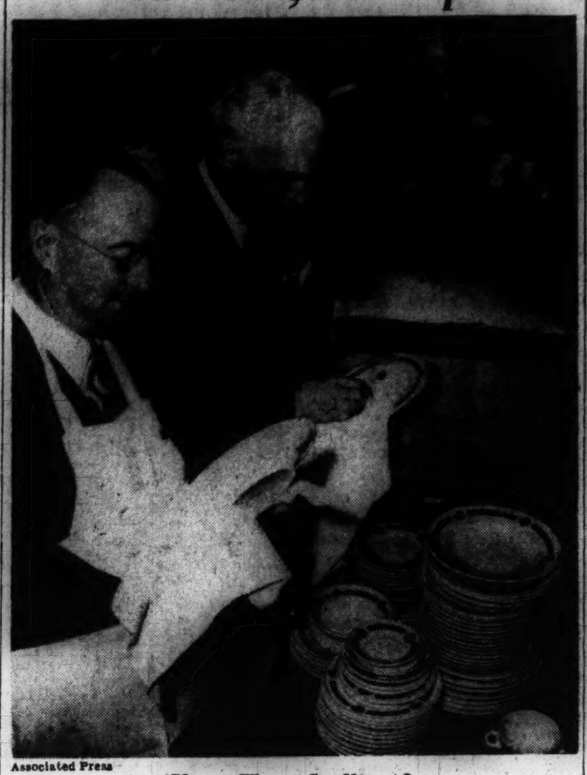

Associated Press

Know These Scullions?

Hold your hat. They are no less than Donald M. Nelson, left, Chairman of the War Production Board, and Paul V. McNutt, who heads the War Manpower Commission, and they did the dishes as the Capital's Stage Door Canteen for soldiers and sailors opened in Washington.

President Commends Workers Of U. S. in Message to A. F. of L.

TORONTO, Oct. 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt, praising the "splendid" production record of United States workers, told the American Federation of Labor today in a message to its convention here he was sure "they can take whatever it takes to win this war."

"Everywhere during my recent inspection of war activity, I found the workers doing all that was laid out for them and more," said the President's message.

"At every turn they gave assurance that they can take whatever it takes to win this war.

"They are not afraid of hard, continuous, precise and dangerous work. They are walking up to it as their duty and part in the war. They are proud of it."

The President acknowledged an invitation to attend the convention and expressed regret that the press of war affairs prevented him from accepting.

William Green, President of the Federation, answered that the A. F. of L. "will respond to any request the President may make and every order which he may issue as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy."

Mr. Green stressed that we "regard him as the Commander of the Army of Production as much as he is the Commander of the Armed Forces of the Nation."

L. Metcalfe Walling, U. S. Wage Hour Administrator, told the convention that help is given Hitler either by condoing strikes during the war or by exaggerating them.

Walling put the lack of machine tools, shortages of materials and days lost through occupational deaths and injuries, in that order, as the chief causes for any behind schedule production, "many, many times" that lost through strikes.

Mr. Green said that the battle of production has been won largely by new teamwork of labor and management, while Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins gave assurances that "full employment" is possible after this war.

Won by New Teamwork

The Labor Department, Secretary Perkins reported, is studying the means of building a better postwar world. She sees full employment in a machine age as one of the most challenging postwar problems.

"All that is lacking in ordinary times," she observed, "is the will, the necessity to achieve the best opportunity of the world's working people to use their skill and strength for the provision of goods and services to satisfy the needs of the whole world.

One Lesson Taught by War

Secretary Perkins declared that the war had taught the need to train men for skilled work. The nation's achievement in systematic apprentice training, however, has been inadequate, she added.

"Today," she declared, "we are paying for our lack of foresight in employment problems arising out of shortage of workers with an all around apprentice training. At the end of the war we may again hear that skilled workers are no longer needed and that apprenticeship is no longer necessary. Let us fight off those counsels, too."

She described the co-operation of labor, employers and government in war production as "remarkable" and "a triumph of American business and labor in skill and speed and organization for work."

Mr. Green rejected the philosophy that management and labor were natural economic enemies and said that upon their teamwork depended very largely the success of the war effort.

All Sat Together

He told of a series of meetings being conducted quietly in Washington by business and labor leaders. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and A. F. of L. have been represented. One of the basic purposes, he said, was "to explore ways and means by which management and labor could reach areas of agreement on fundamental and basic problems and arrive at a basis for joint action for the solution of these problems with a minimum of government intervention.."

Mr. Green told a cheering convention at its opening session yesterday that America's armies soon would be ready to strike and win with weapons produced in record amounts.

Discussing the unity negotiations with the C. I. O. scheduled for next month, Mr. Green said: "My heart is in this movement. . . . The need for unity within the ranks of labor is profoundly impressive. . . . If I could reach that objective and realize it within the life of my official service to you I would feel then that I had practically completed my work as your representative."

Union Fees on Mat

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, chairman of the House Military Committee, said today a nation-wide investigation of fees exacted by unions from job applicants on army projects may be undertaken if specific evidences of exorbitant charges are found.

The fees issue was revived in the House by Representative Charles I. Faddis (D) of Pennsylvania who asked that a military subcommittee look into payments made by workers at the Army's huge ordnance plant at Meadville, Pa.

A preliminary investigation at the Meadville plant already has been authorized by Mr. May and Representative R. Ewing Thomason (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Subcommittee which checks army contracts.

Defective Work Involves Youth

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 6 (AP)—A youthful shipyards worker, accused of wilfully performing his work in a defective manner, was held last night under a Federal wartime sabotage warrant.

Harry O'Connor, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation here, said the youth was Lloyd William Glandt, of Kewaunee, Wis. Mr. O'Connor said young Glandt was an employee of the Manitowoc (Wis.) Shipbuilding Company and that he was being held in the Manitowoc County jail pending preliminary hearing before a United States court commissioner at Green Bay.

The section of the Sabotage Act under which Mr. Glandt was charged carries a maximum fine of $10,000 or maximum imprisonment of 30 years, or both.

Hotel Empire

Kaiser's New California Yard Is Saga of Resourcefulness

By Nate White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 6—Henry J. Kaiser, builder of ships, has done the "impossible" again by putting a new shipyard to work and launching last night its first ship, a 3,500-ton self-propelled tank landing barge, in a total of 125 days after his men started building the yard. Two national records were broken in the process.

Before the ink was dry on the contracts June 2, Mr. Kaiser's men moved great bulldozers onto the mud flats at Richmond, Calif., to get Richmond Shipyard No. 3A under way. Sixty-four days later the yard was done, equipped with machinery Mr. Kaiser had been told it would take two years to secure. The keel was laid for this "mystery" ship and only 61 days later it was launched.

The tank-landing barge is a "mystery" ship because its details are shrouded in military secrecy—a secrecy the nation's enemies would very well like to penetrate. It is not the first of its kind Mr. Kaiser has built. He launched his first such tank-landing barge from another of his Western shipyards, but the Richmond ship was the first he has launched from a yard built especially for this purpose.

Records, while interesting, are, however, the least important features of this project. The wonders of construction, the ingenuity and imaginativeness of the Kaiser organization in building Shipyard 3A are the stuff of which this story is made.

Great cranes were required for building these barges—not the usual type of "whirly" crane with a capacity of 75 tons, but cranes with 150-ton capacity, the largest in the nation.

Built Own Cranes

To procure these cranes would require two years, Mr. Kaiser was told. So he built his own cranes—from scrap metal.

Clay Bedford, Mr. Kaiser's Production Manager for all his shipyards, went to work on the problem. He gathered steel plates left over from Liberty freighters and rivets left over from another project. He hauled in the eye-beams from the Shasta Dam trestle and other steel beams from Grand Coulee dam. He riveted the steel plates together and reared the cranes with a capacity double that in any Kaiser shipyard—all in two months' time.

"Two years, indeed," Mr. Kaiser snorted.

What about lumber for the huge ways?

So sorry, Mr. Kaiser and Mr. Bedford were told. Lumber is simply not available.

So they built Richmond Shipyard 3A without lumber. They devised an entirely new type of "way." It's hardly a way at all. They brought in the bulldozers, huge earth-eating machines with which Mr. Kaiser has transformed the West, and dug the ways out of the ground. They put in two wooden tracks on the ground with a 2 per cent declivity and built the ships on the ground.

Motors were installed to pull the ships into the water. The motors pull the ships 50 feet. The 2 per cent inclines does the rest. They glide the rest of the way—300 feet into the stream.

Two a Week

Without lumber, without conventional cranes, Mr. Kaiser and his construction engineers launched their newest yard and their newest ship.

When he was asked how frequently Richmond Shipyard 3A would launch tank-landing barges, Mr. Bedford replied, "One a week." But Mr. Kaiser had other ideas.

"They'll be rolling off at the rate of two a week," he said, and everyone knew he meant it.

This newest Kaiser project is also unique in another way. It is Mr. Kaiser's answer to small business. The tank-landing barges are being built over a 450-mile territory, all in California, from Sacramento to Bakersfield. Nineteen small firms have been delegated sections of the ship to build. More than 2,500 men are at work in California in small plants on these ships—all of them located outside Shipyard 3A which is an assembly center.

This is the way the Kaiser men did it.

They built a "pilot ship" and broke it into its component parts. To the designated subcontractors they sent this example—and a Kaiser engineer to explain to the subcontractor how to build it. For many weeks now the prefabricated parts have been arriving at Richmond from the "little men" by railroad, by trailer, and by scow. All of the weighty parts of the ships are handled with the greatest ease by the new "scrap-metal cranes," and the parts assembled from all parts of the State fit together into a vessel which floats and which will be used eventually in mammoth sea offensives of the United Nations.

"It's another one of these jobs jobs that can't be done," Mr. Kaiser said, referring to both yard and ship. He called his newest yard "a beautiful yard" and one which cost "one-third less per way than all the others" because of the unique launching devices.

One feature of letting out the parts of the ships to subcontractors, Mr. Kaiser pointed out, is that it spreads the war work into small communities and small firms, simplifies the housing problem, and helps save small businesses.

Firms manufacturing the individual sections range all the way from iron works and pipe foundries to one which made food machinery in the heart of agricultural California.

President Urges Giving Freely To Community and War Chests

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Community and war chests throughout the land swung into a drive for funds today under the impetus of a presidential appeal that the American people give generously as proof that they "keep faith with democracy."

Participating last night in a radio program which started the annual community mobilization for human needs, President Roosevelt declared that this year the people must help not only their own neighbors but also "stretch a handclasp of hope and courage across the seas."

"For most of this year, giving will not be easy," he said. "War needs exact a heavy toll, not only on the fighting front but in the personal lives and fortunes of every one of us.

"But your giving will provide not alone strength for our nation at war; but proof, in a world of violence and greed, that the American people keep faith with democracy, that we hold inviolate our belief in the infinite worth of the individual human being."

The Chief Executive urged Americans to "transform some of our new buying power into giving power" and to prepare to pull belts tighter for a hard fight ahead.

More than 600 cities are taking part in the 1942 mobilization for human needs. This year the beneficiaries will be not only local community chests but also British War Relief, United China Relief, Russian War Relief, Polish Relief, Greek War Relief, the Queen Wilhelmina Fund and the War Prisoners Aid of the Y. M. C. A.

A gift, the President said, may help families bombed from homes, increase medical stores at a distant hospital, speed food to a little nation whose people starve, or strengthen the hands of brave Allies.

It may help a mother with a wartime job care for her family, ease the burden of a visiting nurse, or help pay for hospitality for men in the service.

And, Mr. Roosevelt pointed out, the sick, the crippled, the underprivileged children in local communities have seen no lessening of their worries and still need help.

"In generous giving," he declared, "we will affirm before the world our nation's faith in the inalienable right of every man to a life of freedom, justice and decent security. Every successful community chest and war chest campaign will be another step toward the eventual victory of humanity and civilization.

If You Want an Oil Ration Book Be Sure to Follow These Rules

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has issued a list of "musts" for fuel oil consumers in the 30 rationed States—four steps which should be taken at once to assure getting a fuel oil ration book.

The steps are:

1. If you did not have an inventory of the fuel oil in your storage tank taken Oct. 1, do it now. Estimate your inventory on Oct. 1 from the present reading. This information will be required on a fuel oil ration application form which must be filled out and ready to turn in when you register.

2. If you have in the past obtained fuel oil from a regular dealer he will probably mail you a fuel oil ration application and certification of your last year's purchases shortly after Oct. 15.

3. If you do not receive your application form from your dealer shortly after Oct. 15, you can obtain one from your local price and rationing board.

4. Measure the floor area of each room in your home. Do not include recreation room, closets, halls, basements, garages or sunrooms. Floor area figures will be required on your fuel oil application.

49,752 Casualties In England-Wales

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Civilian casualties from war causes totaled 49,752 in England and Wales during the year ended March 31, the Health Ministry reported today. These were the result of bombings, resultant fires, building collapses and the like.

Apart from these, the report showed the death rate was 11.7 per one thousand, a point below the 1940 figure and only two-tenths of a point above 1939.

Deaths from all causes in England and Wales in the year were 535,180 out of an estimated population of 41,460,000; thus the rate was 12.9 per thousand, compared with 14.3 in 1940, 12.9 in 1939, 12.6 in 1938, and 13.3 in 1931.

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He Can Smudge Out a City

Wide World

Smoke Is a Valued Defense Agent

Among the many wartime activities not generally in the public eye is the Wartime Civilian Protection School and here, a soldier assistant instructor demonstrates to students how to ignite a new type of smoke-pot which generates an intense smoke pall which could block out an entire city from observation from above. Their primary use is for blotting out individual defense plants from being spotted by planes.

Issue of Dairymen Unionizing Under Lewis Shakes Nation

By Wide World-Associated Press

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 6—That bottle of milk on your doorstep each morning is a symbol of peaceful farm life—and it also is a symbol of a bitter fight that is spreading across the nation.

Shall dairy farmers unionize on the pattern of industrial labor under the leadership of militant John L. Lewis—that is the issue.

The campaign of organization has been under way for eight months. Its progress is shrouded in conflicting claims.

A union official claims the drive "is ahead of expectations" in 38 states; the opposition says "less than 5,000 farmers" have joined the movement.

Organizations of dairymen, most of them devised primarily as marketing agencies, have functioned for years. Unionization, embracing the "check-off" and bargaining contracts with individual dealers, is an attempt to write a new chapter in agricultural economics.

Unions are organized on the basis of one local to each milk processing plant dealing with 100 or more producers, or one local for producers in a neighborhood dealing with several smaller plants.

Members authorize the United Dairy Farmers to represent them in bargaining with their dealer, and to inaugurate a check-off whereby monthly union dues are deducted from milk checks by the dealer.

Monthly dues are computed on the basis of the amount of milk delivered to the dealer, ranging from a minimum of 90 cents to a maximum of $2.

Former Union Head of Drive

One spearhead of the unionization drive is the former Dairy Farmer's Union. Its principal membership was in New York, but there were units in other eastern States marketing in the New York City metropolitan area. The Dairy Farmers' Union voted last spring to affiliate with the United Dairy Farmers, a division of District 50, United Mine Workers of America, which Mr. Lewis heads.

The United Dairy Farmers is meeting strong opposition in New York and other States from Free Farmers, Inc., formed by Grange and Farm Bureau leaders. Speakers are touring the countryside and oratory is loud in many a rural school house and auditorium.

Requests to opposing leaders for a report on their progress brings contradictory information.

C. L. Dickinson, Executive Secretary of Free Farmers, Inc., declares "less than 5,000 farmers" have joined the U. D. F., including fewer "than 1,000 New York dairymen."

Ray Thomason, United Dairy Farmers' regional director here, terms these figures "ridiculous," and asserts "we have more than 1,000 members in several New York counties alone."

"More than 5,000 farmers were covered in charters issued in March in Michigan," home of the U. D. F. which already has obtained its first closed shop contract, Mr. Thomason added.

Announced goal of the Lewis movement is to obtain for dairymen "cost of production and a fair return for their farm labor," and "the same benefits that have been obtained by the industrial workers of this nation."

Hint of Desire of Power

Free Farmers—with counterparts in such groups as the Agriculture Council of New England, Inc., and the Allied Minnesota Farm Organizations—has asserted Mr. Lewis is trying to control milk and other vital foods to win "the power of a dictator."

Free Farmers, Inc., for example, is a nonprofit organization formed, the Executive Committee has said, "to prevent their (farmers in northeastern states) exploitation by a man who so many times over has proven that he desires power above all else."

Members pledge to aid any fellow farmer "whenever he is threatened," and the organization undertakes to pay its members up to $10,000 for damage caused to their farms by "strike, riot, civil commotion or malicious damage."

The pledge for protection of members has a direct and important application to the issue. "Strikes," or more properly the withholding of milk from market, sometimes by force, have been engineered in the New York City metropolitan area by the dairy farmers union. In the summer of 1939, property was damaged, many persons were injured, and two men were killed. The "strike" ended in agreement for arbitration which brought increased prices.

Opposition to the Lewis unionization drive has acquired a politicale tingle by inclusion in the New York 1942 Democratic state platform of a plank directed against control of farms by "non-agricultural organizations." Free farmers spokesmen interpreted that as an "obvious warning" to Mr. Lewis.

Last spring, Thomas E. Dewey, New York Republican gubernatorial nominee, labeled the campaign a "scheme" representing "a perfect pattern for American dictatorship" through "control of the American food supply."

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House Hatch Vote Exempts Two Groups

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The House today voted to exempt teachers and country editors on Federal pay rolls in any capacity from the Hatch Act ban on political activity.

The measure previously had been passed by the Senate to exempt the employees of educational institutions, and the exemption for country editors was inserted by the House. It now goes back to the Senate for consideration of the editors amendment.

During House debate, the teachers and country editors were described as "beneficial elements" and "the unpolluted, noncontaminated voice of the people."

Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan complained that the brief bill was a "disguised attempt to repeal the entire Hatch Act," which forbids participation of Federal employees in elections. Teachers sometimes are paid from Federal funds and some country editors have part-time Federal jobs.

As worded, the Senate bill exempts officers and employees of "any educational or research" agency or institution.

That, contended Mr. Hoffman "exempts just about every Government worker, because you can stretch a point and hold that every Government agency is engaged in educating the people in something or other or in researching for the public welfare."

"We don't want any more pensions-for-congressmen legislation around here without the members knowing what is going on," he added. "This is too important a matter to dispose of with only a few members on the floor."

Before hitting the Hoffman hurdle, the House wrote into the bill an amendment to make certain that publishers of weekly or semi-weekly newspapers having a circulation of less than 5,000 would not be affected by the Hatch Act.

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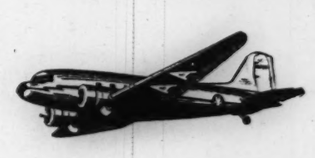

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Needlework Guild's Charity Widely Highlighted This Week

State-wide attention is aimed this week on the work of the Needlework Guild by reason of two proclamations, one by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall setting aside the week of Oct. 4-11 as Needlework Guild Week, and the other by Mayor Maurice Tobin designating today as Needlework Guild Day.

The autumn work of this singularly-honored charity is to begin soon and plans will be discussed at a meeting of section presidents and directors of the Boston branch tomorrow at the home of Mrs. James M. Newell, Honorary President, at 196 Commonwealth Avenue.

This year, as the Boston Guild prepares to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary, members will make their selections of new, attractive clothing and household linen and arrange for its distribution to welfare agencies, homes and missions. One of the many charities in Boston which depends upon the Guild for large percentages of their clothing needs is the Home for Little Wanderers, on South Huntington Avenue, which takes care of about 500 children annually.

Recipients' Morale Helped

"When our children see the high-grade, individually selected clothes the Guild gives to them, they feel uplifted and happy in their work and play," Cheney C. Jones, in charge of the Home, said. "They're especially appreciative of the fact that the clothes are new and that no two garments are alike."

Giving two articles to the Guild collection, whether they be two blankets or two washcloths, or a contribution of money, constitutes membership. A list of clothing, all of which must be new, Mrs. Guy Cunningham, a Guild director in Brookline, emphasizes, specifies what articles can be accepted.

Garments donated by Boston residents may be sent to Mrs. James M. Newell, 196 Commonwealth Avenue, or to Mrs. Charles P. White, 78 Marlborough Street. In Brookline Mrs. Guy Cunningham of 76 Walnut Place will receive the articles and in Cambridge Mrs. George L. Dow of 150 Brattle Street is in charge of the collections.

Children have been members of the Needlework Guild since its earliest days, according to Mrs. Cunningham. Many a youngster learns to sew and to give personal gifts in sewing projects for the Guild. Groups of young persons which are affiliated with the Guild are the Camp Fire Girls, Girl and Boy Scouts, 4-H Clubs and Girl Reserves.

Only Red Cross Charity

The only charity associated with the American Red Cross, the Guild is working closely with that organization during the present emergency. Both the Red Cross Chairman, Norman Davis, and his staff have expressed appreciation to the Needlework Guild in its help in "home defense" and in giving clothing to the families of men in the armed forces.

The Boston branch is one of 733 branches in cities and towns throughout the United States with a membership of approximately 1,000,000. In all these branches, only three in the largest cities have paid secretaries, the others being run entirely by volunteers. The national office is in Philadelphia.

Two branches are devoted to working for the Grenfell Mission in Labrador and garments collected by them are the only Needlework Guild articles sent out of the United States from the regular yearly collection. The Labrador Branches have their collections early in the spring, so they interfere in no way with the local ingatherings, which are usually made in October and November, before the beginning of winter when the garments are especially needed.

Clubwomen in Volunteer Aid

Aware of the important part federated clubs can play in the vital activities of a nation at war, clubwomen of Massachusetts are inaugurating in the next few days club programs full of volunteer war activities, lectures on world affairs, and philanthropies.

On the varied program of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs is the Press-Defense Conference, which will offer lectures by nationally known speakers and discussions on world affairs Oct. 30 in the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza. The morning session will open at 10 o'clock.

Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in the Federal Department of Justice, will be one of the principal speakers to address the group.

The question, "Can the Women of North and South America Unite?" will be discussed by an outstanding speaker, Miss Welthy Honsinger Fisher, author and traveler, who has just returned from Peru.

"Russia in Defense" is the topic to be explored by Frederick Ingvoldstadt. His observations will be based on his acute perception of European trends of thought, which he gained by years of residence in various continental cities.

Propaganda Techniques Trying to Weaken the Allied Effort will be the subject of the talk by Carl Joachim Friedrich, professor of government at Harvard. In particular he will explain to his audience the threat of the imminent peace offensive.

Patriotic songs will comprise the musical part of the program, and will be sung by Leora Gridley, dramatic soprano, accompanied by Gertrude Litchfield.

Co-chairmen who are with their committee arranging the Conference, are Miss Estelle Marsh and Mrs. Edgar Tregoning. Luncheon tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Frank J. Nerney, 392 North Main Street, Attleboro, or from any member of the committees.

Canadian Club Auxiliary Meeting

The vital importance of women's assistance in the war effort by volunteer services was stressed in the first message of the new President of the Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club, Mrs. Herman W. Cann of Brookline, at the Auxiliary's meeting today at the Young Women's Christian Association, 140 Clarendon Street, Boston.

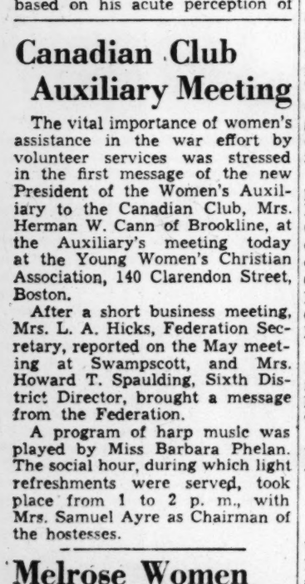
After a short business meeting, Mrs. L. A. Hicks, Federation Secretary, reported on the May meeting at Swampscott, and Mrs. Howard T. Spaulding, Sixth District Director, brought a message from the Federation.

A program of harp music was played by Miss Barbara Phelan. The social hour, during which light refreshments were served, took place from 1 to 2 p. m., with Mrs. Samuel Ayre as Chairman of the hostesses.

Melrose Women Study Asian Topics

Problems arising from the white man's expansion onto the Asian continent will be the subject of a study group and round-table discussion attended by members of the International Relations Committee of the Melrose Woman's Club on Thursday. They will meet at 10 a. m. in the home of Mrs. James M. Howard at 115 Country Club Road. Chairman of the Committee is Mrs. Richard Carney.

The discussion on "American Expansion in Asia" will be led by Mrs. B. H. Pingree and that on "British Expansion in Asia" by Mrs. Chester B. Allen.



Old and New Club Of Malden Makes Over 1,000 Dolls

Summer months usually mean discontinuance of club programs, but for the members of the Old and New Club of Malden the past few months have been busy ones. They made more than 1,000 dolls and toy animals for Christmas gifts for English children under the direction of the Club's War Service Committee.

Today their handiwork was displayed at the opening meeting at Legion Hall in Malden. On the Committee which so ably carried out the project and arranged the exhibit are Mrs. George A. Clarke, Chairman; Mrs. Gordon Atkinson, Mrs. Raymond Blanchard, Mrs. Cyrus Springhall, and Mrs. George L. True, Jr.

The President, Mrs. H. Edward Dow, presided at the meeting and introduced the speaker, Mildred Buchanan Flagg, whose topic was "The Nation Walks Like a Man."

Morgan Memorial Auxiliary to Meet

The autumn meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Morgan Memorial will take place Friday at 10:30 a. m., in the Church of All Nations, 81 Shawmut Avenue, Boston.

Luncheon will be served to the group at 12:30 p. m., by the Hospitality Committee, headed by Mrs. Philip I. Leard. At 1 p. m., the women will view the work being done in the Morgan Memorial Industries on a conducted tour of the buildings.

Plans are now being made for the Auxiliary's Annual Day Nursery Bazaar to be held Thursday and Friday, Oct. 29 and 30, at the Children's Settlement at Morgan Memorial. Mrs. Charles E. Goss is in charge of the arrangements.

Actress to Speak To Workshop Group

The Dramatic Workshop Group of the Professional Women's Club will present Miss Priscilla Fortescue, actress, as the speaker at their fall meeting Thursday morning at 10:30 a. m. in the clubrooms at the Hotel Statler.

Miss Fortescue has just returned after spending many months in Hollywood and will tell her audience about her interesting experiences in making films.

Mildred Dana Shaw and Kitty Knight, Co-Chairmen of the Dramatic Workshop Group, have arranged the program.

By a Staff Photographer

Armfuls of Presents for English Children

These brightly colored toys made by members of the Old and New Club of Malden, Mass., during the summer months, were exhibited today at the Club's first meeting, before being sent abroad as Christmas presents to English children. Among the workers on the project were, left to right: Mrs. George L. True, Jr., State Chairman of Education, Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. H. Edward Dow, President, and Mrs. George A. Clarke, Chairman of the War Service Committee which directed the work.

Vermont Property Tax Base Up $7,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 6—Vermont's taxable real and personal property increased by $7,000,000 over 1941, according to the aggregate grand list of the State's 14 counties, compiled by Commissioner of Taxes, Erwin M. Harvey.

At the same time, the Commissioner's figures showed that there had been a drop of 5,323 taxable polls between 1941 and 1942, the result of men joining the armed services or the removal of persons from Vermont to other States to enter defense or Government work.

According to the Commissioner's survey, the total amount of real and personal tangible estate has shown an upward trend since 1939. The 1942 figure is $7,240,500 more than the $231,410,848 listed for taxes last year, and $13,000,000 more than was listed in 1939.

Commissioner Harvey said that "this figure indicates a good healthy growth in the value of improvements to real estate by increased summer business."

Tangible personal estate subject to taxation showed a substantial increase $5,500,000 and was nearly $10,000,000 higher than in 1939. Taxes will be collected this year on personal estate valued at $42,031,651 as compared with $36,484,561 last year, and $32,628,904 in 1939.

This increase, Commissioner Harvey pointed out, is partly due to the change in the law made by the Legislature of 1941 by which tangible personal property, such as store fixtures, are taxed in the town where they are found, rather than in towns where a corporation or business might have its principal office.

War industries have been a potent factor in the increase in taxable property. This is particularly noticeable in the county of Windsor, where war plants are concentrated. In this county alone, tangible personal property subject to taxation has increased from $5,000,000 in 1941 to approximately $9,000,000 this year.

The war is also reflected in the amount of tax deductions on account of debts owing. These items have shown a steady decrease since 1939 when the figure was $2,158,891 to $1,822,732 this year. This decrease, the commissioner said, showed also that the farmers are in better financial condition than ever before.

The Week in Vermont

Because part of the receipts from poll taxes contribute to the State's old-age assistance fund, it is estimated that the reduced polls will decrease this old-age fund by approximately $12,000.

Clayton Gallup, Jay farmer, uncovered a purse containing $55 while digging up a hill of his prize Green Mountain potatoes. It was a purse which Gallup had dropped two years ago and which he had given up for lost.

The thrifty farmer originally had been saving the money to pay toward the taxes on his thin-soiled farm on the slopes of Jay Mountain. The bills were muddy and had disintegrated under the elements but were still redeemable. "I know that $55 may not sound like a lot of money to some folks," Farmer Gallup declared, "but to me at this time of year, it is a real bonanza."

To Scrap or Not Scrap

"To scrap or not to scrap," is a problem that is puzzling the residents of several Vermont communities when it comes to disposing of various martial war relics, principally cannon, which have decorated parks and other public gathering places.

In Brattleboro, enthusiastic scrap gatherers made off with the historic cannon which has adorned the park for many decades. An appeal is to be made to the President, himself, to save this weapon of an earlier day.

The old cannon which has been a landmark on Taylor Park, in the City of St. Albans, for as long as the oldest residents can remember, may go the way of all scrap, into the blast furnaces, to be melted into metal to help fashion some implement of war to crush the axis. Some members of the City Council are urging it for the scrap pile; others point out that this cannon is believed to have been aboard one of the British ships sunk at the Battle of Plattsburg in the war of 1812.

In many other Vermont communities World War relics have already been designated as scrap, but the controversy rages particularly in those communities where relics of the Civil even earlier wars are being weighed in the balance of public opinion on the basis of sentiment versus reality and present needs.

Today's FM Programs

W87B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum talk.
3:30 p. m.—Edwin LeMar, trio.
3:45 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—Samovar Serenade.
5:45 p. m.—Accordion Aces.
6:00 p. m.—"The World Today"
6:30 p. m.—Emma Otero, Songs.
6:45 p. m.—Charioteers; quartet.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Bands.
9:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Concert Hall."

W43B, Boston (44.3m), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p.m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—"Shady Valley Folk."
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Music; vocalists.
4:30 p. m.—Network sports.
4:45 p. m.—Jack McLean's Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Music for Dining.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family."
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Music for America."
8:30 p. m.—"Federal Ace"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Mystery Drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Dick Rogers' Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Bernie Cummins' Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Les Brown's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—6:55 p. m.—News analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events: Vernon Bartlett. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Meet John Londoner. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLO7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.

Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood. TGWA, 9.60 meg., 31 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Soldiers and Sailors Program.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Science.
7:50 p. m.—Sports for U. S. Forces.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WRUL, 11.73mc (25.4mc)

8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
8:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from WRUL studio.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc, 11.73mc, and 6.04mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Lost Sub Grunion Had Newton Man As Commander

On Dec. 22, 1941, fifteen days after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the submarine Grunion was launched at the yard of the Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn.

Yesterday the Navy, in a typically terse announcement, disclosed that the Grunion was overdue in the Pacific and "must be presumed lost." The submersible, believed to carry a complement of 65 officers and men, was commanded by a New England man, Lieut. Commander Mannert L. Abele of Newton. His wife and three sons live in Newton Highlands.

A native of Quincy, Mass., Lieutenant Commander Abele enlisted in the Navy as an apprentice seaman at the age of 17 and served for more than a year before entering the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1926. An uncle, Capt. Clarence Abele, is commanding officer of the Navy Receiving Station at Fargo Barracks, South Boston, and formerly commanded the Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship Nantucket.

The Grunion was one of the newest types of submarines authorized by Congress in 1934. It was named for a small fish of the United States Pacific Coast.

Construction details of the class of submarines are restricted as to publication but the craft carried 10 torpedo tubes. The boats are credited with the very high surface speed of 21 knots.

Dr. Conant Sees 18-Year Draft Age in Offing

Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, welcomed the new Harvard freshman class in a chapel service today with word that "it will only be a few months before the draft age is lowered to 18."

Speaking to members of the largest class in Harvard's history, Dr. Conant said the young men could certainly expect to be called into active service "long before the completion of [their] college course."

Uncle Sam may well "have to hold some of you" in college for training in such fields as engineering, radio, and medicine, he added. "But the orders must clearly come from the Government. No one has the right to ask you to make the choice."

Dr. Conant was in Washington Sept. 25 when the new Harvard class of 1946 completed its registration, and therefore welcomed the new men today. He was a member of the Baruch committee which reported to President Roosevelt on the prospects of future rubber supply.

The new class to which he spoke has reached the record total of 1,362, it was officially disclosed today. The number enrolled in the entire University is 6,026, a decline of 25 per cent from that of 1940-41, last peacetime term.

Dr. Conant proposed that the War Department select one-third to one-half of the promising high school graduates each year and finance nine or 12 months of college education for them in "the most convenient college."

The young men, to comprise a special combined Army and Navy training corps, would be taught English composition, mathematics, physics, chemistry, and American history, Dr. Conant proposed. On the basis of their work, their talents could be assessed for future wartime duty, he pointed out.

"Merely as a selective device, I believe such a period of collegiate education would pay dividends to the country however great the demand may be for young men in our fighting forces," he declared.

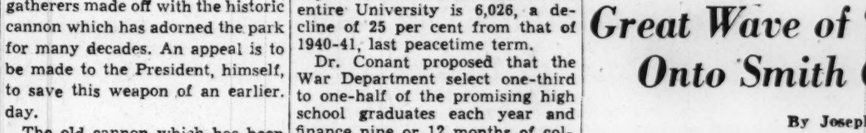
'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Oct. 7

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Keyboard Concerts;	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	E. Robert Schmitz	U. S. Army Program	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Walter Compton, News	Dance Matinee
4:15	Del Castillo: organ.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	Musicale; Songs	Dance Matinee
4:30	Book Talk	Club Matinee; Variety	'Lorenzo Jones'	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee
4:45	Les Paul Trio	Iceland talk; news	'Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; music; songs	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	p. m.—"Meet the Band."	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:30	"Follies"; "Post"	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:45	Ben Bernie; music	"Captain Midnight," sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama.	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, News	News; Dinner Concert	Political talk; Music	Music for Dining	Sports; "Waltz Time"
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music; Orchid	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Apollo Club Chorus; Kay	"Confidentially Yours"	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	Geoffrey Harwood, talk	Ivers; orchestra	Carlos Molina's Orch	"Is That So?"; forum
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, News	Ginny Simms; guests;	"Music for America";	Lloyd Frazee, songs
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch	Richard Salinger, News
8:30	Al Jolson; Carol	"Archie" and company;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Federal Ace"; spy	"Pancho Tangoes"
8:45	Bruce; music; news	comedy variety	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	drama series	"Romance in Music"
9:00	Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, m. c.	Yankee News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	"Cheers From the	Jan Garber's Orchestra	Fibber McGee & Molly	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
9:45	Camps"; variety	Garber's Orch.; comedy	Fibber McGee & Molly	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
10:00	show of soldier	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show.	John B. Hughes, News	News reports; Defense
10:15	talent from camps	Network sports	Bob Hope Variety Show.	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	CBS speaker	Network sports	Red Skelton; Harriet Hilliard; Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Recorded popular music
10:45	News; Sidecut	Network sports		Dick Rogers' Orchestra	Recorded popular music
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Network sports	News; Music	News Service	Recorded popular music
11:15	Bobby Byrne's Orch.	Dance orchestra	March to Victory	George Duffy's Orch	Recorded popular music
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Les Brown's Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45	Music: orchestra	Music: News	Music You Want	Les Brown's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ; talk	
7:15 "Pleasantville"	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News comment	"Good Morning"	
8:00 News summary	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Carolone Cabot	Political talk	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Show.	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast; Fred and	Ruth Moss, interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	News; "Morning Notes"	Posey; humor; music	Ruth Moss, interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	Home Forum talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air of	"The Breakfast Club"	Melodeers; News	"All Hail to You"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Americas	"The Breakfast Club"	Organ Reveries	Organ Recital: Vocalists	"Morning Pickup"
9:45 Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Gene and Glenn	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	"Salon Serenade"	BBC News: recorded	Wartime Buying: Music
10:15 American Stories	Roy Porter, News	"The O'Neills"; drama	Choir Loft: organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Betty Pierce, talk	"Helpmate"; sketch	"Bing and Swing Shop";	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor Children	Air Express Music	Serial; drama	Treasury Star Parade	Mason
11:00 Clara, Lu 'n' Em	Breakfast music	"Road of Life"; sketch.	New England Cupboard	Popular music
11:15 Second Husband	Breakfast music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Baron Elliott's Orchestra	Organ soloist
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	P. Saltman, Babbette	"Against the Storm"	"Yankee House Party"	"Sophisticates"; music
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Band	"David Harum"; sketch	"Yankee House Party"	News report
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; drama	Mystery Money Quiz	Singin' Sam	George and Dixie, songs	Ranch Melodies
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	program	Music; Orchid	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington commentary	News; Agriculture news	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Terrace Room Ensemble	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Vic and Sade"	Autumn Nocturne; music	Shopping News	News; Concert Music	Religious program
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Civilian Defense talk	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00 Serial drama	Talk; Boston Police Dept.	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15 Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Coast Guard Parade"
2:30 "We Love and Learn"	Air Express Music	Guiding Light; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Leona Vandi, soprano
2:45 "Pepper Young's"	Fisherman's Program	Hymn recital	Network sports	News report
3:00 David Harum	Talks, Mrs. Morgenthau,	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News; Hollywood	Fanny Hurst	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 "Songs of the Centuries"; recital	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family	Shady Valley Folks	Handicraft show
3:45	Recital Period	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15 Ray Scott's Orch.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Music; Concert Hall	recordings
4:30 United We Stand	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Network sports	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45 Network orchestra	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	recordings
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; music; songs,	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15 Follies; "Post"	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30 Ben Bernie	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	program
5:45	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 Comment; News	"Don Winslow"; drama.	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15 Eddie Dopper	News; Dinner concert	Bob Hawk, songs	Music for Dining	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Date With a Disc; sketch	News Service
7:30 Green Valley, U.S.A.	"The Lone Ranger";	Political talk	"Red Ryder"; drama	Popular recordings
7:45 Green Valley, U.S.A.	Western drama	Frontline Headlines	"Red Ryder"; drama	"Dear Army"
8:00 Nelson Eddy; Nadine	Bari Goodwin, News	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News";	Irish Music
8:15 Conner; orchestra,	Lum 'n' Abner	Man"; dramatic sketch	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Richard Salinger, News
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatized stories star-	Drama Shop: About
8:45 Hersholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	ring Henry Hull	Today
9:00 Bob Burns, "Ar-	Chamber Music Society	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Dvořák
9:15 kansas Traveler"	of Lower Basin Street	Shore; guest; orchestra	News Service	Cello Concerto
9:30 Lionel Barrymore:	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney";	Waldorf Air Raid War-	Classical Album: Dvořák
9:45 "Mayor of Town"	Kay's Orch.; Comedy	dramatic sketch; orch.	dens Quiz	Cello Concerto
10:00 Memento in Music;	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News	News reports; Defense
10:15 "Manon Lescaut"	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Local sports
10:30 Popular music	"D'Artega Presents"	Kay Kyser's College of	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Local sports
10:45 News; Ridecut	Charles Wolke's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Freddie Nagel's Orch.	Local sports
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer,	Jimmie McHale's Orch.	News; Music	News Service	Local sports
11:15 Les Brown's Orch.	P. Henderson's Orch.	Victory Forum	Enrique Madriguera's Or.	Local sports
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"This Is the Hour"; or-	Day's End: music
11:45 Music: orchestra	Bank stage interview	Music You Want	chestra; songs	Day's End; News

Great Wave of 'Waves' Rolls Onto Smith College Campus

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 6—At 7:30 this morning, with the sun striking fire to the color-splashed October hillsides of New England, the first train-load of "Waves"—vanguard of a mighty feminine fleet of 900—drew into the Northampton station to start the day-long procession, as girls from California and Kalamazoo, from the Canadian border to the Rio Grande reported at the U. S. Naval training school at Smith College.

As train after train spilled forth its patriotic cargo, uniformed officers of the Women's Reserve marshalled the new arrivals into line—a line that stretched far down the platform as the day wore on, and the staff inside the station "logged" the newcomers, checked their orders, listed them according to name and quarters, and distributed baggage tags.

Evidence of gala send-offs from home were in evidence in numerous orchids pinned to coat lapels, probably the last floral decoration that the girls will be permitted to wear for the duration.

While uniforms, consisting of a jacket, blouse, two skirts, and various accessories, will constitute their only wardrobe after this week, the girls nevertheless brought the usual feminine assortment of bags which they tugged about themselves from the train to the baggage platform.

Registering Begins

Busses, taxicabs and trucks shuttled back and forth between the railroad terminal and the dormitories, with 778 in the V-9 seamen classification, reporting for registration at Capen House, Northrop, Gillette on the campus and the Northampton Hotel in the village, while 120 probationary officers registered at Alumnae House.

Their first taste of the military came promptly, with brief instructions in the art of marching, and a brisk "hep-hep" to the Wiggin's Tavern for mess at noon.

There will be plenty more of this, as two physical education directors of the men's Navy and four assistants in the Women's Reserve set about conditioning these 900 women of this first training class, which in size is nearly equal to any similar school for the men.

Capt. Herbert W. Underwood, U. S. N. (ret.), commanding officer of the school, emphasized that this physical education program, strenuous as it may seem with its daily 2¼ hours of drill and exercise, is not for the purpose of "toughening" the women. The word is "conditioning," he says. "You toughen the men because they are going into combat, but you merely condition the women."

After all, he pointed out, "we spend but a few hours a day on muscle, and twice that on the mind."

The academic schedule will start on Thursday, instead of Monday as at first planned, Captain Underwood announced this morning, with these first days taken up with registration, physical examinations, issuance of books and fitting of uniforms.

He stated that a chaplain had been assigned to the school for the first time and will report not later than Oct. 9. He is Lieut. Robert C. Andrus from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Grabbed the "Lower"

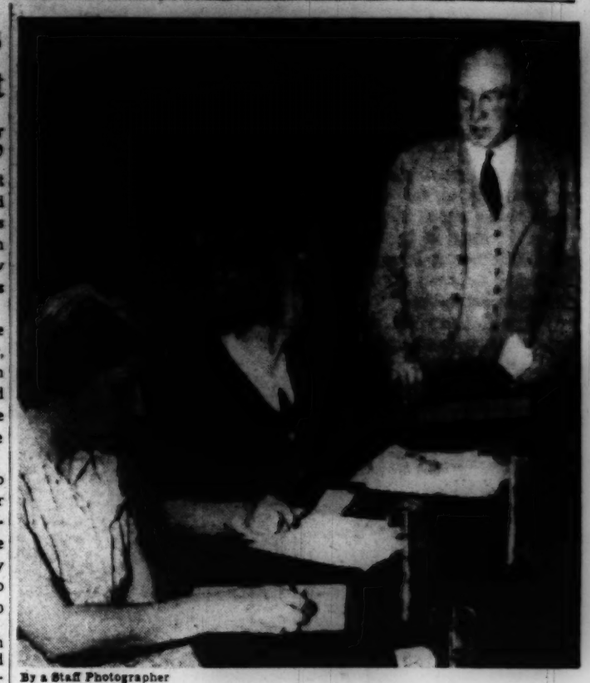
First-comers quickly grabbed the "lower" of the double-decker bunks at their dormitories, and those arriving on early trains scurried out for a breakfast "on their own," the first formal mess coming at noon.

At least ten eager "Waves" "jumped the gun" by coming in last night, and were quartered at Capen House pending assignment to their permanent quarters today.

Before the week is over, it is anticipated that the Navy will put some 2,500 women in uniform. This number will include also those who are reporting on Oct. 9 at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwell, Okla., at Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., and the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, Wis.

Captain Underwood described as nothing less than "amazing," the way the women in the preliminary one-month training course, just completed, picked up the precision of marching and drilling. "They were, in my judgment, far better than any group of men would have been with the same training."

He anticipates the same remarkable results in this first regular class, with nearly 800 women settling down for four months of training and study, and the remaining 120 probationary officers taking a shorter six weeks, indoctrination course.



By a Staff Photographer

Waves Will Dine in Elegance

In the dining room of Wiggins' Tavern at Northampton, Mass., where Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge more than once were guests, a new group of Waves, arriving today, will eat between periods of busy training for Navy activity. Shown preparing the tavern yesterday for the new influx of women reservists are, left to right: Katherine Carroll and Gladys Kopp, dining room captains, and Lewis N. Wiggins, owner of the Tavern.

Postwar Boom Under Readjustment Forecast at Conference on Distribution

Speakers in Optimistic Vein Discuss Prospects of Future

Continued from Page 1

States that "there is an immediate postwar demand for 2,100,000 automobiles; 900,000 electric irons; 1,500,000 mechanical refrigerators; 1,200,000 washing machines; 1,200,000 radios and 600,000 sewing machines. More than 1,200,000 families will want to buy furniture, household appliances and floor coverings after the war."

As to foods, "the change in foods, due to the war, is bound to create demands unknown at present. New packaging, new methods of processing are already in the works. But more important are new products, or changed products. For instance, dehydrated foods, frozen foods, canned ham and eggs, powdered molasses, banana flakes, dehydrated, heat-proof butter, tea in lozenges, even the good old hamburger can now be dehydrated and hold its flavor. These are only a few, the food processors have many more new tricks up their collective sleeves," he said.

"Your post-war auto will probably have a version of the Signal Corps' 'walkee talkee,' two-way radio communication. Imagine being able to call your salesman while he is en route between two points and switch him over to a prospect right along his route. That will be possible.

"Our Allies will prove to have been apt students of our merchandising and promotion of goods. Don't think for one moment that they, too, have not been planning for the postwar period," he added.

"Thus advertising and sales promotion will have to accept a world championship challenge, instead of just a national one. And this country cannot and will not accept being a runner-up in any test," said Mr. Stephen.

Who Can Buy?

Distribution's current question "What Will We Have To Sell?" may be displaced by the depression query "Who Can Buy?" as the result of the drain of taxation, in opinion of C. F. Hughes, business news editor of the New York Times.

The question of what we will have to sell, he said, with exceptions that are known, "should not prove too pressing for months to come, and when it does look imminent, should disappear as war production balance is attained."

Meantime, the lack of proper scheduling of war production has finally brought the confession that there is "unbalance," Mr. Hughes declared. "Some plants must be closed down for lack of materials, and others must be curbed because there is more ammunition than guns to shoot it or more guns than there are ships to transport them."

When unbalance is eliminated, there should not be as much trouble as we hear about in meeting war and civilian necessities, he said. "The problem of manpower comes down to using 75 per cent of our male population and more women to man our plants and stores. And something like 35 per cent of our plant potential has never been used," he added.

Rationed Buying

In 1943, buying power will be measured in ration coupons, not in earnings, and "I don't know what won't be rationed" by that time, declared J. B. Wallach, business news editor of the New York Sun.

Forecasting more stringent and more binding war-time restrictions and conservation measures, he said that retailing will bear its full share of the burden of the sacrifice for victory. "Compared to the squeeze of the Axis, the squeeze of the price ceilings is a mother's caress," he said.

For a while retail stores will be able to add new lines or services to supplant those lost to them for the duration, Mr. Wallach said; but quicker than some realize, these replacements will no longer be available. Then, logically, retail selling space will shrink; stores will be forced to consolidate, and store organizations reduced in numbers. Knowing what is in store, retailers will exercise their ingenuity to continue to serve their communities, he said, and "the fit will survive."

At All-Time High

After three years of war in Europe, business in the United States is at an all-time high, asserted Harvey E. Runner, business news editor of the New York Herald Tribune.

"The valleys have been taken out of the business charts," he said. "Today those charts look like steep hills with business poised at the very top. Business is still climbing and seems likely to do so for some time."

Rationing, Mr. Runner forecast, is likely to be more widespread a year from now. Such action is not because there may not be enough goods to meet normal needs in 1943, he said, "but because acute shortages on many types of goods will become evident in 1944."

The attitude of the American workman toward his money was described by Mr. Runner as one of the truly amazing developments of 1942. "Wage earners, although enjoying the highest pay checks in history, are not rushing out to spend every cent they earn," he said. "The static condition of retail merchandise sales is striking evidence of that. Yet wage earners in 1942 will receive $75,000,000,000 or 71 per cent more than they received in 1939, and farmers will take in $15,000,000,000 or 75 per cent more than their 1939 income."

Regarding where the money is going, Mr. Runner said that people are eating better, and are paying up their debts." Installment obligations are being paid off at a rapid rate, as are loans and mortgages.

"A surprisingly large share of the newly earned income also is going into savings. The lean days of the depression apparently left their mark in many homes with the result that thrift seems one of the main orders of the day."

Summing up, he said, the developments of today and those seen for tomorrow mean a more drastic limitation of civilian activity through higher taxation, extension of rationing and regimentation of man power. "The real war economy, entailing civilian sacrifices and hardships and bringing with it a lower standard of living, is yet to come—and paradoxically as it may seem,—when it does come, business will be making new highs."

Jewelry Business

Envisioning the jewelry store of the future as a "far more diversified establishment than it has been in the past," because of the radical changes brought about by the scarcity of metals, Fred V. Cole, editor of the Jewelers' Circular-Keystone, outlined the shift in net incomes after taking taxes into account.

"The alert jeweler today is wooing the dinner pail rather than the carriage trade," he said. "This hectic prosperity of the wage earner may be only temporary, but a continuation of this leveling out of incomes for the long pull is inevitable, and the successful merchant of tomorrow—the jeweler no less than the others—must look to the masses rather than the classes for his patronage.

"More and more he is doing so through greater diversification of merchandise, more emphasis upon popular and medium priced goods, and increasing democratization of atmosphere and approach," he pointed out.

Foundations Upset

Foundations upon which department stores have operated for years with outstanding success are being upset by the war, according to Earl W. Elhart, editor of the retail executive section of Women's Wear Daily of New York.

Department store clientele has typically been made up of white-collar workers, he said, professional class, and, in general, those with incomes of $2,500 a year and up. "It is these classes which are due to be hard hit by the new tax bill with perhaps higher rates due in the future. Between taxes and increased costs of living they will have less to spend for merchandise, they will fill the unwanted role of 'the new poor.'"

While the ranks of old customers are being thinned, a new class is arising, Mr. Elhart said, the "new rich"—war industry workers who may be making from $2,000 to $3,000 a year or more. To attract these potential customers many department stores must change their merchandising policies, add new price lines and be prepared to cater more to the tactics of this group, he said.

"Women have loved the practically unlimited service of department stores even though they paid for it. But Government restrictions are already curtailing these special privileges," said Mr. Elhart. "Interference with the customer's most valued privilege of returning merchandise is likely to come soon, perhaps even before Christmas."

Migration of People

War has brought about the greatest migration in the history of the country for so short a period of time, declared Philip Salisbury, executive editor and general manager of Sales Management Magazine.

In 229 cities of the country the population has increased 4,800,000 since the official census of 1940, or a trifle more than 11 per cent, he said. And these figures apply only to the municipal boundaries of these cities. In the great majority the increases in the immediate outlying areas are greater than in the city itself.

"When the emergency is over there will, of course, be some re-migrating, but the permanent changes will greatly affect the marketing map. And as for that period ahead while we are still at war—marketing executives might be better off if they threw away all of their pre-Pearl Harbor market data," he said. "People just ain't what they used to be."

Paper Shortage

Because of the "shortage-of-paper" scare early this year and the decreased use of paper for packaging and shipping, the consumption of paper in the United States this year is likely to drop from 20,000,000 tons in 1941 to 18,000,000 tons in 1942, declared John Cornell, co-publisher of Paper Mill News.

Corrugated paper cartons are used in vast quantities for shipping raw materials and food products for lend-lease shipment to the United Nations. It is estimated that 45,000,000 paper cartons will be required to ship foodstuffs to Britain alone, he said.

Better Distribution

War will bring a better system of distribution to the Super Market, declared M. M. Zimmerman, editor and publisher of Super Market Merchandising. He envisioned a newer and better food retailing operation, pointing out that the Super market will have made far greater advances in efficient and economical operation than through years of normal evolution as a result of compulsion of war for greater efficiency and less waste.

The postwar era should find the retail food operation more efficient, geared for the maximum volume with low overhead, he said. Packaging will have changed; new methods of self-service will have been introduced; more efficient usage of personnel; perhaps a more intelligent promotional approach to food buyers as to nutritional and available products—and closer consumer-distributor relations, he added.

An "enormous" increase in demand for manufacturers' food products for available international markets was forecast by Mr. Zimmerman as a postwar possibility, when "we will be called upon to feed the world until the nations adjust their own agrarian and economic life."

Price Ceilings

Edgar A. Grunwald, marketing editor of Business Week, discussing "What the Price Freeze Means to the Independent Retailers," said that many "little fellows" are already "on the run" for a variety of reasons of which price ceilings is undoubtedly one.

He proposed elimination of merchandising frills, namely elaborate delivery or credit systems, and introduction of self-service whenever possible, as steps toward alleviation of the trouble of the independent merchant. His closing admonition to the independent merchant was: "If his position is shaky at this early date, he would do well to leave the field—even at a loss—before his debts really enslave him."

Private Enterprise

With a look to the future, Julien Elfenbein, Editor of House Furnishings Review, discussed the question "Will private enterprise survive after the war?"

Admitting that there is a great deal of vagueness as to just what private enterprise may be expected to do in 1943, or 1944, he declared that thinkers believe it necessary for private enterprise, in order to survive after the war, to provide the most economical and efficient system through which the most people can enjoy an ever higher standard of living in security and contentment.

After the war "free competition" must be "something more than product rivalry, or a fight to win markets, something more than a pioneer economy of rugged individuals trading with each other; it must be a competition to improve industry and thus improve the individual's status, a competition for public understanding of private industry and its basic place in the American Way of Life, and for a better public understanding of the importance of individual initiative and the profit motive," he said.

U. S. as Laboratory

Visualizing "our own Western Hemisphere" as a possible laboratory of a world structure, teaching by its experience and preaching by its example, with trade and friendship its strongest pillars, David E. Grant, foreign counsel for Pan American Airways System, late yesterday depicted a possible "super-constitution, an Inter-American Bill of Rights, and an inter-American Tribunal of Justice, with agencies to execute its decrees, for greater inter-American solidarity."

The American nations have it in their power to recast the world, he declared, pointing out that whatever success is attained in the Western Hemisphere toward solidarity can serve the world at large, "once the rancors, hatreds, and perversions of moral law have been cleansed from its European and Asiatic atmospheres."

Government and commerce are both dedicated now to the superior value of friendship, he said. "Business has realized that although necessity opens new accounts, only confidence and understanding will hold them.

"Distribute your goods but in their distribution make friends. Prepare your young men for executive positions, but prepare them also to take their places as Americans among their fellows of the Hemisphere. It may be that the new world shall now come of age, perhaps to help and guide the old to the eventual brotherhood of man."

By a Staff Photographer

Gifts of Prof. George Davis Chase—Now on Exhibition at University

(1) Coin showing head of Agrippa the Elder, mother of Germanicus. (2) Coin showing Roman victory eagle, struck in 82 A. D., in memory of the Emperor Vespasian. (3) Coin decorated with head of Emperor Maximian—ruled 286-296 A. D. (4) Coin depicting unity of Roman army and navy, struck 97 A. D.—clasped hands, military standard and part of galley.

'People Must Not Be Kidded' American Press Is Warned

Charging the American press with being "cheer leaders" rather than providing leadership, and of fostering dreams because "it is not alive to the paramount necessity of giving the people the truth they must have," Eric Hodgins, Editorial Vice-President of Time, Inc., told the Conference on Distribution at the luncheon session today that "the American people must not be kidded."

Referring to the war censorship, Mr. Hodgins declared that "no injunction prevents a wartime journalist from telling the truth. Nothing prevents him from telling nothing but the truth. But there is plenty of pressure from every source—from Governmental officials to his own conscience—to prevent him from telling the whole truth.

"Journalism today can only proceed by a series of compromises that would be unacceptable to it in times of peace.

President's Tour

"Every editor in the country, for example, knew for more than two weeks of the President's secret tour of the country. Each was told about it from official sources and then requested by those sources to say nothing about it until the event was over. In our own offices this request produced a healthy debate which lasted several days as to whether it was our larger duty to keep quiet or to speak up. We kept quiet."

Mr. Hodgins referred to the Constitutional phrase about "the freedom of the press" but declared it had been invoked "for tawdry reasons."

Now the phrase stands before us in this vast crisis of politics, policy, and morality, and it stands before us a little woebegone, he said. "Not only has it been used on unworthy occasions: today it is being used as a justification for the simian desire to chatter about things which, injudiciously spread, could cost tens of thousands of lives or actually imperil the successful course of the war.

Shield for Sedition

It can be, and has been, used as a shield for downright sedition. The press has never been free to be obscene, or to be libelous—and only the most disreputable fringe of the press has ever tried to hide behind a phoney 'freedom' against the proper laws which seek to prevent it, like any other institution, from abusing its tremendous power."

Asking if the true freedom of the press in America is imperiled by any act or any tendency of Government, Mr. Hodgins answered that it is not. "The pressures are great, that is all; if the press itself stays agile enough and vigorous enough, it will continue to be free despite them. Free to take two courses—to live up to the most momentous opportunity in the history of moveable types, or free to commit suicide if it should so desire. It can lead or it can pander."

Deploring the philosophy of "give the public what it wants" as opposed to that of "give the public the truth it must have," Mr. Hodgins struck out at headline exaggeration which he described as "feeding the American literate public a dangerous and insidious narcotic." We not only have been routing, we have been crushing, blasting, hurling back, blitzing, smashing, wiping out, shattering and annihilating the foe—in the headlines—almost every day of the 10 months since Pearl Harbor, he said.

Reporting the War

"We are reporting this war too much as if it were the Spanish-American War," he declared. "Our failure is all the more tragic because the mechanics of journalism are so infinitely superior to anything that was ever known before, any time, or any place. It was quite possible for Mr. Dooley years ago to joke about the Spanish-American War and even to explain why we won it. 'We was in a dream,' he quoted Mr. Dooley as saying, 'but the Spaniards was in a trance.' Our opponents are not this time obligingly providing us with the means to victory."

He rapped hard at "foggy stories that evade the issue" in war news coverage. "It is the very combination of skimpy facts plus headlines unjustified in their size and wording that provide the explosive combination which could blow our press freedom clear out of the water.

"If too many of us persist in that combination then either our best readers will turn away from us in disgust and despair or the Government will find plausibility in saying 'this must stop.' So let us have neither lollipop communiques, on the one hand, nor 'isn't-it-wonderful' headlines on the other. We must know the hard, real facts."

Mr. Hodgins blamed the reader for a large measure of the condition. "As a reader, you are not only entitled to the truth but can get it. And you will get it in precisely the proportion that you demand—as you make it evident that you insist upon facts, upon being treated like an adult."

Old Coins on Exhibit at Fogg Museum

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Romans did not float War Bonds or internal loans to meet the state's indebtedness. In a national emergency they inflated the coinage, it is indicated by the exhibition of ancient coins just opened at the Fogg Museum, Harvard University. These coins are part of a generous gift of 900 from Prof. George Davis Chase of Orono, Maine, class of 1889.

Mostly of bronze or silver, with a gold coin here and there, they illustrate the history and cultural development of republic and empire during a period of about eight centuries, from the days when the profile of the two-headed Janus decorated the disks weighing about a pound apiece to the Roman millenium, commemorated in a small coin marked with a thousandth milestone.

There are victory coins not too remote in feeling from some of the charms worn in the United States today. One bears the stamp of a spread eagle. It was struck about 82 A. D. in memory of Emperor Vespasian. Another depicts Jupiter giving the Romans victory against the Germans. This belongs to 89 A. D. The letters "S. C." upon it mean "okay" by the Senate (Senatus Consultu). The unity of the army and the navy was considered worthy of commemoration by the imperial mint, in a coin showing two clasped hands, a military standard, and part of a galley.

News by Coins

In the absence of radio and newspapers, Nero distributed the news of his restoration of Rome, after the great fire, in 64 A. D., by means of coins depicting new buildings. Temples, altars, market halls, and a triumphal arch were thus announced, and the coins are the only pictorial record of some of the ancient buildings. One coin shows the bridge which Trajan built across the Danube when he conquered the land called Rumania, after the Roman invasion.

The ancestors of our modern slogans appear on coins symbolizing Liberty, Justice, Prosperity, and so forth, promised by the various emporers. One coin preserves a plan of the Harbor of Ostia, with the lighthouse dedicated to Poseidon and an impressive fleet of galleys.

Propaganda, national and political, found its way onto the Roman coins. One shows how the citizen of the Republic did his voting. Dr. George M. A. Hanfmann, who, with Prof. Sterling Dow, arranged the exhibition, points out that when the Romans took over the coining in conquered regions the tried to make adjustments to preserve normal trading and introduced two kinds of silver coins, one for trade with Greek cities in southern Italy and the other for trade with Greek cities in the Balkans, which they conquered toward the end of the third century A. D.

Their process of inflating the coinage in times of emergency reduced the state debt and also the private debt. During the war with Hannibal, for example, the amount of metal in the money unit was decreased, and the relation between the silver and the bronze coinage changed several times.

Gold Standard

One gold piece in the third century came to be worth 48,000 silver coins. Constantine renewed the stabilization of the coinage and based it on the gold standard, and from his time on, says Dr. Hanfmann, only the gold coinage really counted, though the metal was rare in both the Republic and the Empire. A tremendous amount must have been exported, as between 50,000 and 100,000 gold coins of the period have been found in the Scandinavian countries, taken there probably as tribute money.

British Leader Gives Ideas On Distribution

Banishing old ideas and principles of world distribution with profit the main objective, in favor of new thoughts of the United Nations as a single whole and all the lands they occupy as one single area, Sir Louis Beale, a member of the staff of the British Supply Council, today told the Conference on Distribution that the United Nations are steadily advancing toward combined planning of distribution.

"This is a total war and we are, or shall be totally immersed in it," he declared. Likening the United Nations at war with a great pyramid, Sir Louis pictured the Commander-in-Chief on the apex, with his Admirals and Generals and Head of Production below him. Officers of the Army, Navy, factories, railways are below them, and then come the Army and Navy. But the base of all is the civilian population, he said. This is where combined planning becomes necessary.

The Combined Food Board has already proved its worth, Sir Louis said. "Gradually the whole anti-Axis world is being rationed. Combined planning for food supplies is saving shipping and saving human lives—the lives of that civilian population which is the base of our pyramid," he declared.

Outlining other combined boards, including the Raw Materials Board, the Combined Production Resources Board, and the Combined Munitions Assignment Board, Sir Louis admitted they are not all working "like a well-oiled piece of machinery." Sometimes they creak, are slow in starting, sometimes the motive power seems to be failing, but still the vast machine does move forward, slowly, relentlessly even majestically, he said.

"For it is indeed an awe-inspiring thought that a thousand million human beings are impelled by one common purpose, to destroy the power of Germany and Japan," he said. "Humanity is on the march—onward and upward, upward and onward. Strong in our faith, honest in our purpose, we look for the dawn of a nobler and better day, a dawn that will illumine all humanity with the rays of a nobler and truer freedom."

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK — OCTOBER 4-10

Every fire is SABOTAGE

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION of 1942 Fire Prevention Week states

"ANY LOSS of human life, any interference with production, any loss of critical materials hinders and impedes our war effort.

"Uncontrolled fire, even in normal times, is a national menace. It kills or disables thousands of our people and destroys a significant portion of our national wealth each year. Today, when every machine is being taxed to its fullest productive capacity, when new hands are working with unfamiliar tools, and when agents of our enemies are seeking to hinder us by every possible means, it is essential that destructive fire be brought under stricter control in order that victory may be achieved at the earliest date.

"Nothing less than the united vigilance and effort of all the people will suffice to break the grip of this menace. Fire hazards everywhere must be detected at once and eliminated. Loss of life and property from blaze and smoke must be reduced in every State in the Union. Prevention of all uncontrolled fires must be our goal. . . ."

IF BOMBS COME

BY ACT OF CONGRESS war damage insurance is now available through the War Damage Corporation, an agency of the Federal Government, which operates through leading fire insurance companies and their agents and brokers.

Standard fire insurance policies do not protect you against loss from war damage. The government urges that you obtain such protection by buying War Damage Corporation insurance. It is distributed on a cost of service (no profit) basis by Boston agents, brokers and branches of leading fire insurance companies.

This advertisement is published as a contribution to our nation's war effort and as a service to the people of this community

THE BOSTON BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, INC.

Composed of general agencies and branch offices of leading fire insurance companies

U. S. Airmen Attack Japanese Convoy

Continued from Page 1

lied advance across the Papuan Peninsula continued through its eighth consecutive day. The Japanese vessels apparently had slipped into Buna under cover of darkness and results of the air attack were not observed.

Two formations of B-25s—North American Billy Mitchells, the type which raided Tokyo—pounced on the convoy. They were met by a flight of 6 to 12 Japanese Zeroes, three of which were shot down against the loss of one of the attacking bombers.

A CBS correspondent broadcasting from Australia said the entire future of operations in northern New Guinea, where the Japanese have footholds at Lae and Salamaua, may depend on the answer to whether the Japanese were attempting to land reinforcements or to remove their troops from the Buna area.

This correspondent recalled that the Japanese withdrew from Milne Bay, below Buna, when they realized the odds were against them and that "they might be doing the same thing again."

Maintaining Outposts Drain on Resources

Maintaining footholds in New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and the Aleutians is becoming increasingly costly for the invaders in troops, planes, and ships.

On the three strategic fronts, Allied and American air forces shot down a total of 22 Japanese planes within the past week, damaged two more, blew up a supply ship, bombed a destroyer out of commission, hit two cargo ships, strafed barges and blasted enemy camps, ground forces, and installations, a Navy communiqué has disclosed. The report, covering four days of action up to Oct. 3, told of the destruction of 10 enemy planes, boosting the total shot down in this war theater to 229 to date.

Amid frequent clashes with enemy patrols, the Navy said, United States Marines prevented any major changes in their positions on Guadalcanal, but the Japanese succeeded in landing small troop reinforcements at night.

Japan Paying Heavily For Hold on Aleutians

In the Aleutian Islands, the Nipponese also were paying heavily for footholds. American forces, which on Oct. 3 announced occupation of the Andreanof group of islands between Dutch Harbor and Kiska, have smashed daily with explosives and incendiaries on the enemy's Kiska camps and hangars. Five Japanese seaplanes were reported shot down.

While Japanese radiocasts a week ago told of snow and biting winds harassing their unsheltered camps in the westernmost Aleutians, American Army bombers reported that an unusual period of good weather aided their raids on Oct. 1 and 2 from the newly established bases less than 400 miles from Kiska.

Bomber crews also noted that two cargo ships had been damaged in earlier attacks, pushing the total of enemy vessels sunk or damaged by air and submarine attack to 38 in the Aleutians.

A small force of Japanese bombers attempted a raid Sept. 29 on the Marine Guadalcanal positions but interceptors knocked four of a large escort of fighter planes out of the air and the bombers jettisoned their explosives before reaching the target.

Japanese positions at Rekata Bay, about 120 miles north of Guadalcanal, were bombed and strafed on the same day by American planes. Two enemy seaplanes were destroyed and installations set ablaze. At the same time, a force of Navy and Marine dive bombers accompanied by Army pursuit ships raked the enemy on Guadalcanal and raided supply ships.

Two more enemy aircraft were damaged at Rekata Bay the following day and a munitions dump was left in flames by Navy dive bombers. The attacks were continued throughout last week with damage to one of four destroyers found off Viru Harbor and a small boat set afire near the Greenwich Islands about 45 miles from Guadalcanal.

Fighting French Ask For Couple of Jeeps

By the Associated Press

Beirut, Lebanon

Capt. René Kolb-Bernard, commander of Fighting French forces here, has decided to send an envoy to Washington to seek lease-lend aid.

His need—10 mosquito boats and two jeeps. He says that with 10 new boats his navy would be able to do many things that should and could be done.

Stalingrad:

Soviet Drives Wedge Into German Flank

Moscow dipatches said the defenders of Stalingrad were holding firm against three Nazi divisions in a battle for a workers' settlement and Red Army troops, fighting for relief of the garrison, drove again into the German left flank.

German artillery and mortar barrage heralded the opening of a series of attacks by the three divisions—totaling from 30,000 to 45,000 men—as swarms of dive bombers and 100 tanks roared into the fight for the salient. A Pravda dispatch said the flames were visible to Russian fighters in sectors many miles away.

German prisoners told Red Army commanders that their officers feared to delay any further in their overdue plans to take the city. Colder nights have arrived on the Stalingrad front.

At one place the Germans hurled 22 attacks, but all were repulsed, the Communist Party newspaper said.

German losses in the last 24 hours have been huge and the enemy failed to advance on any front, it was declared.

The Army newspaper Red Star said: "Neither tanks, aviation, nor tommy gunners can shake the decision of our fighters and commanders to protect the Volga River stronghold and repulse German robbers from the walls of the glorious city."

Premier Stalin's warning that the city's defenders were not to take one step backward was credited with helping to stiffen their resistance against a siege now in its 43rd day.

Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's shock troops were reported at midnight to have improved their positions again northwest of Stalingrad and this was followed by a bulletin which said that in the same region "Unit 'N' made a slight advance."

"Enemy counterattacks in some sectors were repulsed by mortar, rifle, and machine-gun fire," the communiqué said.

Volga River gunboats were credited with silencing two enemy artillery batteries and destroying three mortar batteries in support of the Stalingrad defense. A garrison detachment was said to have repulsed seven consecutive attacks by a German infantry regiment, wiping out about a company of troops and disabling three of 15 supporting tanks.

Russian Success Claimed in Caucasus

Defense and offensive operations in the Mozdok area of the central Caucasus were said to have led to the slaying of some 600 Germans and destruction of seven tanks.

"Southeast of Novorossisk (in the western Caucasus) Soviet troops counterattacked, capturing a height, routing a Rumanian battalian, and destroying two tanks," the communiqué said.

There was nothing in Soviet dispatches from Stalingrad to indicate that Russian forces there were not ready to meet any and all assaults of the reinforced Axis divisions, but one dispatch did say the Germans were superior in number.

The German High Command said that a "progressive German attack" was wresting height after height from the Russians in the Caucasus.

It mentioned gains specifically in the mountains northeast of Tuapse, Soviet Black Sea naval base, and along the Terek River.

"In Stalingrad," the communiqué said, "the German attack in embittered fighting has made a further advance."

Another Sinking:

Cargoes Reach Russia, Navy Spokesman Says

While the announced score of neutral and United Nations ship sinkings in Western Atlantic waters received another notch Monday, a Navy spokesman asserted that North Atlantic convoys, although bearing the brunt of German air and sea attacks, were reaching Russia.

"If we get over 50 per cent of our shipments through," said Capt. Leland P. Lovetter, Navy Public Relations Director, "we consider the game worth the candle, but the average of our losses has been very much less."

The latest announced sinking—an American merchantman destroyed last month off South America with one fatility—brought to 483 the Associated Press tabulation of neutral and Allied losses in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

Italy Claims Sinking Of U. S. Battleship

The sinking of a United States battleship of the 33,000-ton Mississippi class in the Atlantic off Freetown, West Africa, was reported by the Italian High Command in a special communiqué.

There was no confirmation from any other source for this claim nor any indication that United States warships were operating in that area.

The communiqué said the Italian submarine Barbarigo scored four torpedo hits on the battleship at 2:34 a. m., Rome time (8:34 p. m., E. W. T., Monday.)

The communiqué, broadcast by the Rome Radio, credited the sinking to the Barbarigo, an ocean-going type which previously had been erroneously reported by the Italians to have sunk a United States battleship of the Maryland class near Brazil last May 22.

Strangely, the Italians claimed to have hit both battleships in the bows. Such blows, while possibly damaging, would be unlikely to sink modern warships with special protection against torpedoes and a honeycomb of watertight compartments to confine the effect of a torpedo hit.

RAF Hits Reich:

Objectives Bombed In Western Area

A "strong force" of Royal Air Force bombers attacked objectives in Western Germany Monday night, an authoritative British source said.

It was the third night raid on Germany this month, Flensburg and the Rhineland having been the targets in raids on Oct. 1 and 2.

The British lost 10 planes, an indication on the basis of previous averages that 200 planes made the raid.

It was announced in Paris that high-flying RAF bombers raided the Picardy region of northern France during daylight Oct. 3.

The announcement said 12 buildings were destroyed, 2 persons killed, and 8 wounded.

This statement has not been confirmed from any other source. The British have announced no raid on France Oct. 3.

Vichy Subs Busy:

Traveling Between Toulon and Dakar

French submarines are continually moving between Toulon, the French Navy's Mediterranean base, and Dakar in West Africa, informed Vichy sources said in comment on published reports that submarines had put out from Toulon.

These sources, who could not be identified by name, said that submarines have been used to escort virtually all French merchant shipping on this route since Vichy announced a convoy policy in October, 1941.

It was indicated that the submarines might be used in connection with announced plans to evacuate French women and children from Dakar.

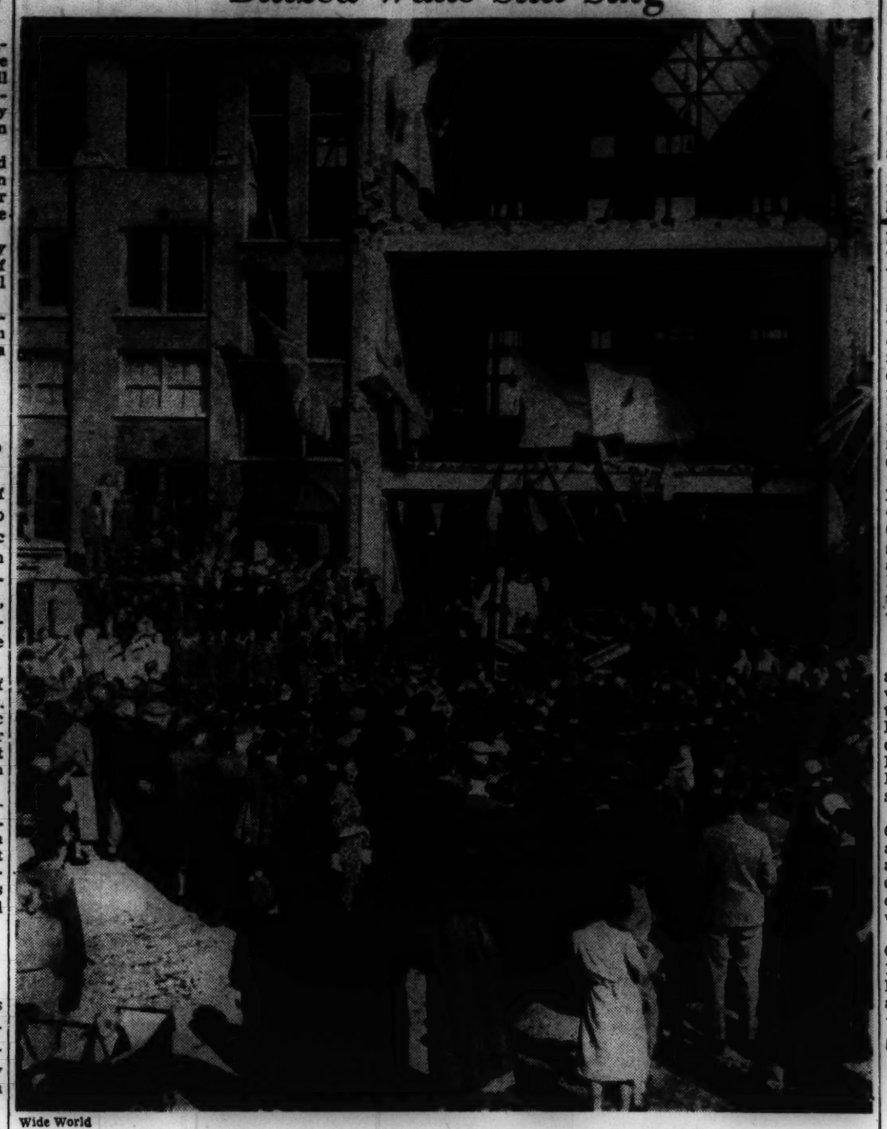
Madagascar:

Two British Forces Meet at Antsirabe

British forces which drove Inland from the east and west coasts of Madagascar have joined forces at Antsirabe, some 70 miles south of Tananarive, the occupied island Capital, the British East African Command announced.

One column which drove southeast from Majunga 460 miles in 23 days, a communiqué said, while the other advanced 230 miles from Tamatave, landing point on the opposite coast.

Blitzed Walls Still Sing



Wide World

Anniversary Service in Building Battered by Nazis

Photo taken in Single Street, Stepney, one of the worst damaged areas in the East End of London, during religious service held on Sept. 15, marking the second anniversary of the day the Royal Air Force turned back the hordes of German planes over Britain. The service was held to pay tribute to the men of the RAF. The area has been cleaned up, but the battered building is testimony to the damage wrought by the Germans.

British Claim to Have Kept Supply Promise to Russia

Continued from Page 1

plies promised to Russia by Lord Beaverbrook and United States Lend-Lease Adminstrator W. Averell Harriman over a year ago, it is stated here that Great Britain more than carried out its obligations in this respect "fully and on time." Supply Minister Capt. Oliver Lyttelton has stated that Britain actually sent 111 planes to Russia for every 100 promised. Other orders were also executed in full. Soviet spokesmen in London—as well as in Washington, it is understood—lately have emphasized much more strongly than Mr. Stalin's letter the Russian view that the United Nations did in fact undertake to open second front this year. At the same time, these very sources acknowledge Britain had fully carried out its pledges as far as delivery of planes, tanks, and war materials to Russia during nine-months period ended last June were concerned.

The United States, on the other hand, according to these Russian sources, fell considerably short of the promised aid. Deliveries were said to be only about 75 per cent of the total amounts of war material of all kinds agreed to by Mr. Harriman in Moscow last year. These figures it is emphasized, referred not to actual cargoes reaching Russia but only to deliveries accepted by Soviet agents in American ports.

Topic in Commons

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill refused today to discuss Britain's war relations with Russia. After several members had brought up Premier Joseph Stalin's letter to Henry C. Cassidy, an Associated Press representative in Moscow, calling on the Allies to "fulfill their obligations fully and on time."

The questioners warned that any misunderstanding between Britain and Russia might have unhappy consequences on British war production.

Mr. Churchill, however, declined to speak extemporaneously, insisting he had nothing to add "to the carefully weighed statements I have made on this matter."

This referred specifically to an inquiry on how closely British-Russian staff matters were integrated, and the Prime Minister added that he "would strongly advise the House not to press these matters unduly at a period which is certainly significant."

The first question was asked by Laborite Arthur Greenwood. Mr. Churchill answered:

"I have, of course, read and considered the statement referred to and we are quite clear that no statement from His Majesty's Government is called for at the present time further than those that have been already given on this subject."

Then Aneurin Bevan, another Labor Member, inquired:

"Is it not a fact that factory workers and groups of workers in institutions all over the country are discussing the implications of Mr. Stalin's statement? Is it the House of Commons only which is not to have the opportunity of considering it? Does the Prime Minister realize the very serious effect on war production that may happen if a feeling grows that there is any misunderstanding between the Soviet Union and ourselves? Will there not be an early opportunity of clearing the public mind in this matter?"

Mr. Churchill responded:

"I have nothing to add to the statement I have just made."

Saying that Mr. Stalin's letter seemed to indicate that "there is not the closest relations in co-ordinating staff work for political purposes," a third Laborite questioner, Frederick Bellenger, asked for assurance that "there is the closest integration in staff matters between Russia and this country."

Aleutians

Continued from Page 1

bers of troops could become a liability if American submarines and planes succeeded in preventing the arrival of supplies for any length of time.

Occupation of the Andreanofs has put American bombing planes within easy flying distance of Kiska and it is not impossible that such planes could make several visits to the Japanese in a day if the occasion warranted. On the other hand, it is noted that the Navy communiqué stresses the point that the continual raids upon the enemy were due to favorable weather conditions, leaving the implication that such successes could not be expected regularly.

The National Geographic Society in discussing the new American advance, says that the Andreanof Islands "present a formidable geographic background for the American base.

"As throughout the Aleutians, navigation is difficult because of treacherous currents, winds and waters that often hide 'pinnacle' rocks and dangerous offshore ledges.

"At this time of year, the bad weather for which the Aleutians have one of the world's worst reputations shifts in kind if not in degree of disagreeableness. Although the summer fogs lessen after September and October, gales become frequent and heavy, bringing clouds, cold rain, and snow. On the other hand, the disadvantages of such a climate in establishing necessary facilities for the American base are more than offset by the welcome cover it affords against Japanese observation and attack."

Over Million Swedes In Trade Federation

Recorded by CBS

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 6 — The Swedish Trade Union Federation now has a membership of more than a million—one out of every four Swedes between the ages of 15 and 65—the Stockholm Radio reported.

Latest reports show that the membership has risen to 1,400,051. This means that every fourth Swede in the ages between 15 to 65, as well as women, is a member of the Trade Union Federation, the broadcast said, adding, however, that the labor union organizations have now absorbed all of those who are in the position o wage earners.

Thousands Quitting Rhineland To Escape Growing Air Blitz

By Wide World-Associated Press

Germans, in daily increasing numbers, prefer not to live along the Rhine, it is stated in reports seeping out of the Reich.

The most important of the German rivers has become the least popular.

The reason is the Royal Air Force, and thousands of persons who can get away are leaving the valley.

Autumn brings longer nights, and in anticipation of more protracted bombings the German Government is encouraging the removal of all persons whose duties do not require their staying in a region which many Germans believe soon may challenge Malta for the distinction of being the most thoroughly bombed spot on earth.

The admission of Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring in a speech Oct. 4 that there is nothing much the German Air Force can do about the situation now has increased the apprehension of Rhineland citizens. Intense bombings are inevitable this winter, it is felt, and those who can are moving now.

Refugees Travel Farther

Refugees are being sent farther and farther. Earlier in the war it was possible for Germans to travel a hundred miles from the RAF's favorite targets and find comparative tranquillity. So in Bavaria, Austria, and even in Berlin many Rhinelanders can be seen seeking a few weeks' respite.

But there are indications the German is taking seriously the assertions of British and American air service officers that every part of Germany will be within reach of United Nations' bombers this winter.

A report from Ankara quoted Greek sources to the effect that 10,000 German refugees from the Rhineland were to be taken as far as Athens. Several streets in the Greek Capital, it was stated, have been ordered evacuated to provide housing for a large number of German women and children. It will be a problem to support them in impoverished Greece, but apparently the German Government preferred the difficulties of transporting food to them to the danger of leaving them at home.

Another aspect of the removal of large numbers of Germans from the Rhine Valley is the need of housing for the tens of thousands of conscripted French workers Germany hopes to move into the much-battered valley. The conquered French, paradoxically, are sharing in the watch on the Rhine.

War Workers Switched

War workers, of course, cannot leave, but to keep up their morale the German Government has permitted temporary transfers to other parts of the country. Many post-office workers, for instance, have been shifted about so that all may take their fair share of bombing.

What Rhinelanders are running away from is revealed graphically by the RAF record of recent weeks and months. Four-ton bombs were dropped on Karlsruhe and Düsseldorf Sept. 2 and 10.

The Fighting French office in London reported that 60,000 persons evacuated from Cologne after the 1,000-plane raid May 30 were removed to Paris.

British reports quoting "reliable foreign sources" said 140,000 inhabitants were moved from Cologne after some thousands were killed in that single raid.

Essen was hit by a raid almost as disastrous, and other cities on or near the Rhine were visited with regularity. Rhinelanders apparently are seriously concerned by British assertions that all this is but a mild foretaste of what will happen in the long, dark nights this winter.

Threat of Empty Shelves Reported Facing Nation

Continued from Page 1

the following moves toward invoking it:

Price Administrator Leon Henderson signed an order paving the way for extension of Federal rent control to the whole country on Dec. 5. The law requires a 60-day waiting period during which landlords will have a chance to get their charges back to levels prevailing March 1, 1942. After that, the Government can step in and fix rents.

The 60-day period already has expired in 206 defense housing areas and final action will be taken in these localities as quickly as possible, Mr. Henderson has announced.

The War Labor Board, through William H. Davis, its Chairman, requested the public not to communicate with it for "a few weeks" until it has had an opportunity to promulgate rules and regulations to guide its future action on wage increases and decreases. Mr. Davis issued a statement calling upon "every employer and employee" affected by the order to be "patient" until regulations are issued in a form to produce "a minimum of misinterpretation, misunderstanding, and confusion."

Some Increases Likely

It is generally assumed that the Board's regulations will allow wage increases within the "Little Steel" formula, permitting workers to receive wages sufficient to cover a 15 per cent increase in the cost of living. All increases in salaries above $5,000 are forbidden without approval of the Director of Economic Stabilization except where "an individual has been assigned to more difficult or responsible work."

No rules have been prepared for determining the $25,000 top limit on salaries. The law provides that no one shall earn more than $25,000 a year after taxes and after "due allowance" for life insurance premiums and "fixed obligations heretofore incurred."

Another major set of details to be worked out refers to the "adequate weighting" that the law says shall be given to farm labor costs in fixing farm prices.

This was the point over which the Senate and House wrangled at length when the anti-inflation bill was before Congress.

The Department of Agriculture has estimated that if the farmer's full wage costs, including hired hands, family help, and the farmer himself, were added to farm prices, it would send the present parity price up 12½ per cent. What the President and the Department will consider "adequate weighting" remains to be seen.

Justice Department To Push Inquiry Of Fire Insurance Firms

ATLANTA (AP) — Robert L. Hyder, special assistant to the attorney general, said the Justice Department "will go right along" with a federal grand jury investigation of stock fire insurance companies despite an extension of the time allowed for submission of records of 13 underwriting and insurance organizations.

Subpoenas originally directed the groups, which have a membership of approximately 300 stock fire insurance companies, to produce their by-laws and parts of their minutes by Oct. 5, when the grand jury convenes here.

The Justice Department has announced the jury will investigate complaints that stock fire insurance companies had suppressed competition and fixed rates and commissions in violation of the anti-trust law.

At the request of attorneys for certain of the summoned organizations, all of the subpoenas were postponed until November 2. Mr. Hyder said the request was made because the attorneys asked time to file motions to quash the subpoenas.

He said the Justice Department had consented to the delay, but would contest an expected contention that insurance firms are outside federal jurisdiction.

The group of organizations includes: The National Board of Fire Underwriters, National Automobile Underwriters Association, Insurance Executives Association, Interstate Underwriters Board, Insurance Federation of America and Eastern Underwriters Association, all of New York; Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific and Pacific Coast Uniformity Conference, both of San Francisco; Western Insurance Bureau and Western Underwriters Association, both of Chicago; Southeastern Underwriters Association, Atlanta; Middle Department Rating Association, Philadelphia, and Stock Company Association, Washington, D. C.

Chinese Say Willkie Will Help Lift Fog of Extraterritoriality

Continued from Page 1

Premier Joseph Stalin of Russia to Henry Cassidy of the Associated Press in Moscow would "bring Russia's imperative needs forcefully to the attention of the peoples of the United Nations."

He made the terse comment in response to a request for his views on Mr. Stalin's statement that a second front was of "first-rate importance" and that the United Nations could best help Russia by fulfilling "their obligations fully and on time."

Mr. Willkie was invited to luncheon by Gen. Ho Ying-chin, War Minister, and after a tea party given by Chinese cultural organizations, was to be the dinner guest of Dr. H. H. Kung, Finance Minister, and Madame Kung.

P. S. Foo, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, acting as a Government spokesman, said today that Mr. Willkie's visit "has brought a tremendous inspiration to the people and Army of China."

"We have no doubt," he said, "that he will score a success equal in magnitude when he goes back to interpret China to the President and people of the United States. The impression he created here is bound to deepen with time as the United States and China march on together to win the war and, more important still, win the peace after the war."

26 Women to Help Build Ships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Twenty-six women have been hired by the Todd Shipyards Corporation and will begin work at a variety of shipyard and machine shop jobs at the Todd Erie Basin Yard and the Hoboken Dry Docks tomorrow or Thursday, Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, Personnel Director of the Todd Shipyards Corporation, announced today. This group of women were the first employed from among 3,500 who had applied by letter.

Twelve of the women have passed all their tests, while the remainder still have to obtain Coast Guard identification cards. Those hired were almost all qualified mechanics and will require little or no schooling for their jobs.

Mrs. Herrick said they would be assigned to machine shop work, such as drill presses, bolt cutters and small turret lathes. Several of the women are to be assigned to the welding school. Also in the group hired were one electrician's helper and one iron worker's helper, both fully qualified.

Mrs. Herrick reported that only those who have made written application are being considered.

The new women's uniform consists of a blue denim overall and jacket, a gray cotton athletic type shirt, safety shoes, helmet and protectors to keep hair out of the way and goggles. Other special clothing is required for burning and welding operations.

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Mica and Rubber for Allies Brings Fiscal Aid to Guiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Oct. 5—Generally improved conditions now prevail in British Guiana as a result of Government price control, discovery of mica deposits, and efforts of the colony to develop its plantation rubber industry.

Establishment of price control was beset with many difficulties. Almost as soon as the price scale was imposed early in the summer, larger wholesale and retail houses, almost without exception, closed their doors for periods of from one to three weeks to remark goods and revise records.

When the stores opened their doors again adjacent streets were jammed and traffic stopped. Customers bought right and left regardless of need. The buying rush was halted, however, after reassuring and explanatory notices were issued by the Government.

Crystalline granite rocks, which form the habitat for mica deposits, were located by the British Geological Survey on the Mazaruni and Essequebo Rivers. Mica is needed in war industries and it is expected that the new deposits will add considerably to United Nations' stocks.

During the first years of the last war British Guiana had under cultivation 4,118 acres of plantation rubber (Hevea Braziliensis), but eventually further development was abandoned and the industry expired. There are several large areas with hundreds of large untapped trees which are more than 30 years old. These are to be found principally in the northwest district on the Venezuelan frontier and in the Essequebo and Berbice River districts. The Government is seeking some way in which these trees can be made to yield rubber.

In addition to regular plantation rubber, the forests of British Guiana abound with several varieties of wild rubber-bearing trees, commonest among the varieties being Sapium Jenmani and Castillo Elastico. These are regarded by some authorities as being as good as Hevea Braziliensis and perhaps better than the variety the United States is considering developing in its western States.

British Guiana, the only British possession on the South American mainland, consists of more than 90,000 square miles of virgin land but with only a small portion of its Atlantic seaboard developed. The population is estimated at 366,000, with some 66,000 in the Capital, Georgetown, at the entrance to the Demerara River.

Major Problems

For years Georgetown has sought relief from its major problems—health conditions, unemployment, roads, transportation, and finances. The Royal Commission which visited the West Indies shortly before the beginning of the war studied these problems carefully and promised early relief. Unfortunately, Britain cannot go all out to aid its colonies at present, but all eyes are now turned to the Anglo-American Commission from which substantial help is expected.

Georgetown is fully four feet below the high water of spring tides which make sthe city necessarily inter-tidal. When heavy rain and flooding tide occur at the same time, drain sluices have to be closed, with the result that low-lying parts of Georgetown are flooded for several hours. These conditions can only be met by installation of drainage pumps which the people of the colony have thus far been unable to provide.

The colony's second major problem is the water supply. There are at present two sources. The principal one is the Lamaha Conservancy which is formed by compounding the waters of certain small rivers in the savannahs of the hinterland and bringing them by open canal to the city water works. This is used for sanitary and industrial purposes except for drinking. The drinking water supply is formed by collecting rain water from the roofs of houses and storing it in vats, an unsatisfactory method, especially from a sanitary point of view.

Engineers from the Georgetown Sewerage and Water Commissioners some time ago submitted a proposal to clarify and purify the Lamaha Conservancy. A series of tests and experiments were carried out and the proposal was adopted, but the Government lacks sufficient funds.

Now Reich Ponders Defeat

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 6 (AP)—The address of Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring in Berlin Oct. 4 made a deep impression on the German people, causing them to speculate on the possibility of defeat, it was reported by Berlin correspondents of Swiss newspapers.

The word defeat "strikes terror in the hearts of the German people," the correspondent of the Basler National Zeitung wrote. Marshal Göring used the word, previously avoided in utterances of an official character, in picturing what would happen to Germany as a defeated nation.

"One felt that the persons who heard him no longer believed the enemy would make a distinction between the German Government and the people in the event of defeat," the dispatch said. Marshal Göring's brief speculation on what loss of the war would mean was the most discussed portion of the address, the correspondent added.

Der Bund of Bern, commenting on the Göring statement that occupied countries might have to go hungry to feed Germany this winter, said this might arouse more opposition in countries being appealed to by Germany to cooperate in establishing "European solidarity."

Virginio Gayda, writing in the Giornale D'Italia, observed that no one in Italy should "blind himself to the fact that the advantageous position of the Axis in the east has been canceled partially by the fact that behind the Russians is untouched country, while behind the Axis troops are thousands of kilometers of land destroyed by the enemy."

Switzerland Bans Future Celebration By Foreign Groups

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 6 (AP)—Switzerland's Federal Council banned future demonstrations by foreigners following a celebration Oct. 4 of the harvest festival by the German and Italian communities.

The question was raised by a Member of Parliament from Basel, who asked whether the Federal Council was aware that "a big public anti-democratic demonstration" was planned with Gauleiter Bosle (a Swiss citizen) scheduled to speak.

The Council replied with a communiqué which said members of the Axis colony confined the celebration on Oct. 4 to themselves, that press comment was forbidden and that Cantonal Governments were requested henceforth to grant no permits for "large manifestations of any nature" by foreigners.

It added that such meetings were of a nature "to embarass political neutrality" and "to compromise the maintenance of order and tranquillity" in Switzerland.

House Would Raise Pay of Waac Nurses

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Assured that the War Department soon would recommend a pay increase for service nurses, the House passed legislation yesterday to boost the pay of members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

The measure must go to the Senate, which already has passed similar legislation except that it provides higher increases for officers.

The House legislation raises the minimum pay of Waacs to $50 a month, the same paid to the Waves, the Navy's Women Auxiliary, and to Army privates. Waacs now start at $21 a month. It also provides pay increases for lower-ranking Waac officers.

Representative Sam M. Russell (D) of Texas, objected to the bill because it did not provide increases for nurses, but withdrew his objection when majority leader John W. McCormack of Massachusetts said the War Department soon would recommend legislation to give nurses more money.

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—Ovid
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Another Delicacy That Is Only a Memory

Londoners, relaxing in Richmond on a recent warm day, lined up to buy ice cream which the vendors sold as rapidly as they could make it. But for many, it was the last nibble for some time as the Government has banned the manufacture of ice cream for the duration.

Fortress Returns After 'Visit' by 40 Nazis

WITH THE UNITED STATES FLYING FORTRESS COMMAND, SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Oct. 6 (AP)—The story of a remarkable flight, the homeward journey of a Flying Fortress all but shot to pieces high over France, has been unfolded by the crew which survived the venture.

The Fortress, named "Phyllis," was attacked by 40 Focke-Wulf 190s during the big raid of Oct. 2 on Meaulte. When the pilot headed home this was the plane's plight:

Two motors were out of commission, rudder and stabilizer bore three shell holes apiece, half the controls were shot away, the landing gear was smashed, a huge hole was in one wing, and there were 200 holes in the fuselage. But the Fortress fluttered back home, some of its crewmen wounded.

Trouble Started

"We had just crossed the target when trouble started," Pilot Lieut. Charles Paine related. "I suddenly heard shouts from every quarter of the plane: 'Here they come!'

"About 40 FW-190s, including some from Göring's yellow nose squadron, jumped us."

Attacked from all sides, the Fortress guns blazed back. One of the crew's oxygen mask broke away from his face and he fell to the floor. Another of the crew leaped to take his place at the gun, which jammed, but by the time he got it cleared a cannon shell cut his oxygen tubes and he too fell.

Then two cannon shells knocked a motor out and the Fortress began losing altitude.

"I started a long glide to save the lives of the radio man, as we were too high to go without oxygen," Lieutenant Paine said.

At this point an antiaircraft shell ripped a hole in the wing and the rudder and stabilizer were damaged.

"I was so busy shooting at those German fighters coming up at us that I didn't notice anything," a third crewman said. When he landed he found bullet holes three inches from his head and between his legs.

Another burst of cannon fire inside the Fortress knocked out some controls and Lieutenant Paine said the craft almost went out of control.

Pushed Nose Down

"The ship's nose wouldn't go down," he said. "We had to stand up in our seats and push forward with all our might. Then the ship slowly nosed down."

Nearing the coast, an antiaircraft shell hit the plane and a cannon shell from a German fighter scored a direct hit on the upper turret, injuring a gunner.

A second motor went out over the Channel and a fifth crewman was wounded slightly by a shell which hit the ball turret. A sixth member of the crew also was wounded but continued the battle.

Finally the Germans gave up the chase in mid-channel and the pilot made for the nearest airfield, scarcely a third of the size required for a Fortress to land on.

Then he saw a larger field and made for it, coming down in a belly-landing.

Except for one gunner who is recovering, the rest of the crew have returned to duty.

London Plans Civic Guard

LONDON, Oct. 6—(AP)The City of London is to have a civic guard and the Lord Mayor is calling for volunteers, both men and women, the BBC has disclosed.

Members will undertake to come to the city in case of threatened invasion and remain until the danger is past. The organization is a part of a bigger invasion defense scheme.

The Lord Mayor, who will be commandant of the civic guard, has sent a letter to all employers in the city, pointing out that it is important that the public should know exactly what is expected of it in case of invasion. He says this is particularly so in the city.

One of the most important duties of volunteers, if called up, will be to maintain a permanent fire guard, the BBC explained.

Czech Home Guard

LONDON, Oct. 6 (ONA)—The first Czechoslovak units of the Home Guard have been set up in Britain to protect Czechoslovak properties.

There are 12 war factories owned and directed by Czechoslovak citizens in Britain which now are protected by their own home guardsmen, including antiaircraft units. Engineers, businessmen, and workers, some of whom are reserve officers in the Czechoslovak Army, are serving.

Nazis in Yugoslavia to Move

BERN, SWITZERLAND, Oct. 6 (AP)—Dispatches to the Swiss press from Zagreb yesterday said that 30,000 Germans living in Southwestern Croatia, Bosnia, and Herzogovina will be moved to Germany in accordance with an agreement between the Croat and German Governments.

Four settlements of Germans south and east of Zagreb and in Dalmatia will be exempted from the transfer, the dispatches stated. The resettlement program is to be completed by April, 1943.

Germans, according to the plan, will be paid for property they leave. German organizations will be dissolved in the regions affected, and any choosing to remain will lose their German citizenship.

Many Hawaiian-Born Japanese Cast Votes

HONOLULU, Oct. 6 (AP)—Thousands of Hawaiian-born Japanese voted in Hawaii Territory's primary election Saturday.

Of seven Japanese who were candidates, one was elected, four were nominated, and two were defeated.

On Kauai Island Wallace Otsuka won the Republican nomination for Representative in the Legislature while on Hawaii Island the incumbent representative, Ted Kuramoto, was defeated. Sakuichi Sakaire was elected County Supervisor on the Island of Hawaii, and Frank Takeshi Ishii, incumbent Supervisor, was defeated. Three won Supervisor nominations on Kauai Island—Yutaka Hamamoto, Republican; George Watase, Democrat, and Noboru Miyake, Republican.

In the Territorial Senate the only Japanese incumbent, Sanji Age, with two years of his term remaining, is under Federal protective detention. He was taken itno custody several months ago at Hilo.

Of five Japanese members in the territorial House only Mr. Kuramoto sought reelection. Thus, the only person of Japanese ancestry who might possibly be elected to the Legislature is Mr. Otsuka.

Congressional delegate Wilder King not only won the Republican nomination but received more votes than all other candidates of both parties combined. His supporters feel his re-election in November is assured.

World Peace Role Publicly Sidestepped By Swiss Minister

LUGANO, Switzerland, Oct. 6 (AP)—Foreign Miniser Marcel Pilet-Golaz, speaking at the opening of the annual grape festival in Italian-speaking Tessin on Oct. 5, said that Switzerland is willing to work for peace, but he carefully avoided any suggestion that the Swiss are seeking to become intermediaries among warring nations "through some spectacular but inopportune initiative condemned to failure in advance."

He left the door open, however, with the declaration, "Switzerland's role in a warring world is to inspire confidence in all by her dignity and willingness to serve.

"Despite modest means can Switzerland work for peace?" he asked. "To that question I answer yes without hesitation."

In a discussion of the nation's economic difficulties the Foreign Minister spoke of friendly relations with Italy.

"Genoa already is our great and almost our only port, obligingly placed at our disposition by an understanding neighbor who, for our profit as well as her own, has not ceased in recent years to improve her railways leading into our country," he said.

Diplomatic Status Granted Woman On British Staff

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The long campaign of British women Members of Parliament for recognition of their sex in the diplomatic service has been answered with the granting of local diplomatic status to Mary Craig McGeachy, a member of the staff of Mr. Harold Butler, British Minister in Washington.

Miss McGeachy, a native of London, Ontario, and a graduate of the University of Toronto, is believed to be the first British woman to attain such a status.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden informed Irene Ward, Conservative House of Commons Member of Miss McGeachy's new status.

Woman Diplomat

Associated Press

Mary Craig McGeachy

Appointment to diplomatic status of Miss McGeachy culminates a long campaign by British women Members of Parliament for recognition of their sex in this branch of the service. Miss McGeachy, a native of London, Ontario, is a member of the staff of Harold Butler, British Minister in Washington.

Stalingrad Finds Buildings Best Forts

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct 6—In addition to being the scene of one of the most heroic stands ever made, Stalingrad is likely to go down in history as the site of a revolution in military science. As a matter of fact, the lessons learned in the Volga River industrial center may restore defensive warfare to its former equality with the offensive.

With few exceptions since Titus's siege of Jerusalem in 70 A. D., military commanders have abandoned cities when the outer defenses had been breached. But at Stalingrad and to a certain extent at Sevastopol, the Russians abandoned this military precept and proved that a city itself could be its own greatest safeguard.

Accidentally or otherwise, the Russians have discovered that modern city buildings and their shell-shattered ruins are the most effective fortifications possible against frontal assault by both mechanzied units and infantry. They also provide a maximum of protection against aerial bombing.

The Germans, trained to fight in the open against large masses, have encountered an enemy which avoids the open and which fires at them from all sides, using the buildings. The Germans have conquered building after building, but always there are more ahead. Being the attackers, they have had to pay a much heavier price in casualties than the Russians.

Equipment Little Use

In this type of warfare, the heavy equipment in which the Germans excel has availed them little. The only way their tanks and big guns can overcome a house-to-house defense is by pulverizing every structure in the city. Even then they find Russian sharpshooters hiding behind the rubble.

In the early stage of the battle of Stalingrad many Russians were killed and wounded while crossing the streets while going from house to house. Now they cross one by one while the rest draw the fire of the German emplacements. Thus Soviet losses are reduced to a minimum.

Another factor is that the Germans seriously squandered quick-firing infantry armed with automatic rifles and submachine guns, dumping them into Stalingrad from aircraft straight into battle without previous orientation. These highly skilled and difficult to replace soldiers perished by thousands seeking short cuts to the Volga through unfamiliar streets converted into labyrinths by barricades and crumbled houses.

The balance of forces still weighs heavily in favor of the Germans, but there has been unmistakable if slight fluctuations in favor of the Russians even inside the City, where the Germans have the greatest superiority. The Soviet Army newspaper Red Star said the battle has reached a decisive moment, but this moment might drag on for days yet or even weeks.

Valuable Lesson

Whatever the ultimate fate of Stalingrad, the Russians have learned a valuable lesson for the future. If the Germans cannot take a city in their stride, they may never take it at all. If the defenders manage to stand firm under the first avalanche of bombs, they have a good chance of surviving anything that comes after it. Even five-to-one German odds will spend their force if every street is held to the last house and the last brick. Sevastopol, Voronezh, Stalingrad—how many more flourishing cities must be converted into noble ruins?

The year has entered its last quarter, but Hitler has not yet settled his account with Stalingrad. He opened it with an impressive display of figures, but, however adroitly marshaled—1,000,000 men, 1,000 bombers, 25 regiments of artillery, and all his panzer arithmetic—Stalingrad has thrown them into confusion time and time again.

Some idea of the German numerical superiority which caused the present critical situation on the Southern front is given in the speech of congratulations to the men by the commander of the Soviet unit. This single guards division had to bear the weight of seven divisions of Germans, Hungarians and a legion of mercenaries from Croatia. The division came through its test with flying colors. Another guards division is distinguishing itself in the street battles of Stalingrad under the command of Major General Rodimtseff, who figured prominently in the Soviet offensive at Kharkov during May.

On the anniversary of Marshal Fedor von Brock's all-out offensive against Moscow, people here are confident of Stalingrad's resistance reducing to naught his prospects of a return onslaught on the Capital.

Latest reports reaching Moscow indicate the Russians still are advancing in their local counterthrust northwest of Stalingrad. But practically every attack has to be launched against a literal wall of flame. Every blade of grass in their path has become a burning taper, every bush a blazing torch. When there are no more bushes or grass to burn, the Germans flood the ground with benzine and set it afire.

Nazi Stalingrad Loss 5 Times Verdun Rate

Recorded by CBS
New York

The British Radio said this morning that "the German losses in dead and wounded in the fighting for Stalingrad during the past six weeks are estimated at 350,000 men," nearly five times those at Verdun in World War I.

"This means a loss of 250,000 men a month," said the radiocast, recorded at the CBS short-wave listening station, adding that "in the last war, at Verdun, the German losses were 53,000 men a month."

Citizens of U. S. Found Ready For Second-Front Casualties

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—The United States Government has today officially determined that the American people are ready for the casualties of a second front.

On the basis of its own extensive and independent surveys, it is now assured that public opinion in this country is amply prepared to assimilate whatever shocks and whatever potential losses may be the cost of a large-scale land invasion of Europe.

Federal officials, military and civilian, are convinced that American psychological preparation for a major second-front operation is complete and adequate.

Indicative of the care with which its plans are being brought to fruition is the fact that the Government has, with the many facilities at its disposal, been depth-sounding popular sentiment throughout the nation for some time.

Its testing of popular opinion has had nothing to do with the military feasibility of opening the second front; it has been concerned only with making sure, as an essential part of its preparations, that popular sentiment is ready to stand up against the mental stresses of the most difficult and dangerous offensive in which United States forces will have ever engaged.

Solidly Favorable

The findings of these surveys today are reported to be solidly favorable.

The prospect has always been presented in the most costly light—high in risk as a military undertaking, high in possible loss of life, high in expenditure of materiel.

The results have shown that there has been no general underestimating of the task, that opinion is thoroughly grounded as to the magnitude of the operation, that there is no sign of "soft" public reaction whatever may be the first blows of the offensive.

The detailed findings of this public-opinion survey will probably not be publicized, but its broad outcome is now generally known in Washington and is accepted as exceedingly encouraging to the strongest second-front advocates.

The survey does not, however, shed any strong light on the imminenee of opening a second front, but the official position in the Capital is that no decision has been taken implying anything like an indefinite delay.

Certainly, steps which lead up to a land invasion of the Continent continue to be made.

Tank-Landing Barges

The announcement by Henry J. Kaiser in Oakland, Calif., today that he has already begun launching a series of new-type tank-landing barges is suggestive and it can be stated authoritatively that the Kaiser construction represents only a minute proportion of the total barge-building which has been under way for months.

There has thus far been no public disclosure of how extensively the United States has been building invasion barges—of all sizes and purposes—and none of the ship-construction figures which have been given out contain any part of this program. It is all extra. It has been growing apace. Only a very few officials know its size.

It is pertinent to report that Premier Joseph Stalin's blunt and appealing second-front declaration to the Associated Press earlier this week has been received in Washington, from the President down, with complete understanding and sympathy. It has produced no pique. It has produced no resentment. It is recognized as a demand which every other United Nation would make under the same circumstances.

While there have been some civilians and officials, including the semiofficial Army and Navy Journal, who have criticized Wendell L. Willkie for what may have looked like an ill-considered statement in behalf of an early opening of the second front—issued while he was in Moscow — the most-informed view here is that Mr. Willkie's utterance came with the knowledge of the White House and was quite probably a subject of discussion between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie before Mr. Willkie left on his trip.

The fact is that a test of the candor of President Roosevelt's public declaration of June 11, made at the conclusion of his conversations with the Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, cannot be long delayed.

On that occasion, the President made two announcements, and their fullest meaning emerges only when they are read in their relationship to each other.

Mr. Roosevelt stated: "In the course of the conversations, full understanding was reached with regard to the urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe in 1942."

Mr. Roosevelt said in the same communiqué: "Both sides state with satisfaction the unity of their views on all these questions."

Since Messrs. Stalin and Molotoff have never deviated from the view upon the need and practicability of opening a second front this year, the President certainly implied his agreement when he emphasized that he and Mr. Molotoff reached a "unity of views on all these questions."

The Government is not surprised but is profoundly elated that public opinion is so ready, as it now appears to be, when the time for action comes.

Extension Planned Of Censorship Law

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The House today voted to amend the war powers act to bring under censorship authority all communications between the continental United States and any territory or possession, and between the various territories and possessions. The legislation now goes to the Senate.

Censorship now is permissible only on communications "passing between the United States and any foreign country."

India: Step Forward Proposed

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Times of London urged the British Government today to hand over to Indians the Viceroy Council portfolios of Finance, Home Affairs, and Defense, "limited only by powers that must be exercised by the commander in chief in a time of war," and said such a step to try to solve the Indian nationalist problem was "entering more and more into discussion."

This editorial, appearing shortly before the House of Commons is slated to debate the Indian issue, was interpreted as a possible indication that the Government already has decided on a substantial transfer of authority to Indians.

"To make the composition of the Viceroy's Council fully Indian," the newspaper said, "would constitute a serious step forward, would break the present position of stalemate in Indian Affairs, and would give a new pledge both to responsible Indians and to the world at large of Britain's determination to accord every conceivable satisfaction to Indian aspirations at the earliest possible moment."

American opinion was described as "once more predominantly critical of the British official attitude," although The Times said "much of the criticism is no doubt based on an imperfect understanding of the complexities of the issue."

The Times also said it was "particularly regrettable" that Wendell Willkie apparently was unable to include India in his Asiatic tour.

BOMBAY, Oct. 6 (AP)—The All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, after a three-day stormy debate, passed a resolution condemning the British Government's press restrictions in India.

More than 90 editors of both English and Indian-language newspapers in various provinces attended. The resolution, supported by editors of such British-owned newspapers as the Statesman Times of India, said the restrictions not only nullify the previous understanding between the Conference and the British Government, but deny publicity to statements supporting India's demands for freedom.

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A New Comedy by John Van Druten—'Life With Father' Returns

Flora Robson Is Starred In First Comedy Role Here

By L. A. Sloper

The important thing about "The Damask Cheek," the new comedy by John Van Druten and Lloyd Morris, which was introduced Monday evening at the Plymouth Theater in Boston, is that it gives Flora Robson her first comedy role in America. And the good news is that Miss Robson proves her versatility and skill as an actress by contributing fully as much as the authors to the portrayal.

Known to American theatergoers hitherto only as an impersonator of sinister figures of melodrama, she now turns her subtle talent to the revelation of the inmost thoughts and feelings of an ugly-duckling Englishwoman who finds romance in the New York of 1909.

The play is a slight but amusing comedy of the manners of a period whose clothes and conventions seem absurd today. The preoccupations of those days are remote not only in time but in spirit; for a society in which a girl was "compromised" by a drive late at night in Central Park with a young man seems hardly of the same world with a community in which women are helping, for a second time in three decades, to win a war. It is a little difficult to surrender one's interest nowadays to merely personal matters.

Yet the character of Rhode Meldrum is so sympathetically presented by the authors and, above all, by the actress, that it takes on an interest transcending time and place. It embodies an emotional problem whose incidence is not limited by era or locale. Thanks to Miss Robson's creative imagination, one feels Rhoda's yearning, her suffering under unintentional slights, her final joy of realization.

The play moves with the deliberation of its period. Its tenuous content is shown in the slowness with which it gets under way and develops. Rhoda, distantly related to the Randalls of New York, has always been in love with Jimmy Randall, who looks upon her as a pal, rather than an object of romantic interest. She conceals her sorrow until she discovers that his fiancée, Calla Longstreth, is an unprincipled young person who is marrying him for security. Then Rhoda buys her off, and Jimmy, prompted by hints from a philandering friend that Rhoda is more than a good fellow, opens his eyes.

Myron McCormick plays with pleasant obtuseness the part of Jimmy, and Celeste Holm is the shallow fiancée. Ruth Vivian draws an appealing sketch of a pathetic spinster, Joan Tetzel and Peter Fernandez are attractive teenagers, Margaret Douglass is a conventional domineering mother, and Zachary Scott as a wolf from Boston does what he can with a part which is not suited to him.

Incidentally, such expressions as "You intrigue me" and "I don't get it" were not current in New York in 1909.

Bruno of Hollywood

Peter Fernandes

In "The Damask Cheek" at the Plymouth.

'The Damask Cheek'

Plymouth Theater, Boston—Dwight Deere Wiman presents Flora Robson in "The Damask Cheek," a new comedy by John Van Druten and Lloyd Morris, staged by Mr. Van Druten, settings and costumes by Raymond Sovey. For two weeks beginning Oct. 5. The cast:

Rhoda Meldrum	Flora Robson
Miss Pinner	Ruth Vivian
Mrs. Randall	Margaret Douglass
Nora	Mary Michael
Jimmy Randall	Myron McCormick
Daphne Randall	Joan Tetzel
Calla Longstreth	Celeste Holm
Michael Randall	Peter Fernandez
Neil Harding	Zachary Scott

The Daily Dialer

Al Jolson, absent from the air for a year, Ed "Archie" Gardner and Burns and Allen inaugurate their winter seasons on the radio tonight.

In his company Mr. Jolson is to bring Harry Einstein back in the role of Parkyakakas, Greek dialect comedian, with Shakyakakas; Elaine Arden, as his new feminine foil. Carol Bruce, singing star of the screen and stage is to be soloist, with Ray Bloch's Orchestra, Fred Uttal, veteran announcer, is to be Jolson's "straight man." CBS to WEEI at 8:30 p. m.,

All the familiar characters—Miss Duffy, Eddie and Finnegan—are to return with "Archie," Blue-WHDH, at 8:30 p. m.

Paul Whiteman's Orchestra and Jimmy Cash augment the Burns and Allen program, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Arch Oboler re-enters the series of dramas in which he made his original air reputation as a writer—"Lights Out"—mystery dramas, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Gish-Calhern Play Coming

"The Great Big Doorstep," a new play by Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett, is expected to open in Boston on Thursday, Nov. 12, for an engagement of nine days before its New York premiere. Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern, who headed the cast for "Life With Father" when that play was at the Civic Repertory Theater, will be the principal players. Herman Shumlin is the producer.

This will be the second play in which a member of the Gish family will be seen in Boston this autumn. Lillian Gish will be here for two weeks starting Monday at the Colonial in the Theater Guild's "Mr. Sycamore."

'Let Freedom Sing'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Youth Theater's "Let Freedom Sing," which opened Monday evening at the Longacre Theater, is a juke box revue with a sociological and patriotic pattern. Harold Rome, the "Pins and Needles" composer, has written most of the music and lyrics. He is ingenious at mixing ideology and swing, but in this instance he seems to be repeating himself without much variation.

Nor are Lou Cooper's sketches of any great help. Their political satire is not very sharp and their topical jokes are not very funny. There is scarcely a song or sketch idea which has not been done better in one of its predecessors—"Pins and Needles," "Meet the People," or "Sing Out the News." Earl Robinson and Marc Blitzstein are among the more prominent of the composers assisting in the enterprise, but neither is at his best.

Mitzi Green as star has a number of songs and sketches, most of which are lacking in style and at least one of which is in dubious taste. Despite the fact that she is a veteran at 21, Miss Green has not yet the variety and invention to dispose of second-rate material. The singing not only of Miss Green but of others in the cast frequently gives the impression that the songs have been pitched too low in key.

Phil Leeds and Berni Gould are the principal comics. They, also, suffer from indifferent material. Mr. Leeds has some of his most comic moments in a song about flowers. He and Mr. Gould share several sketches with which they are able to elicit occasional laughter. Mr. Leeds also figures as the villain in "Johnny Is a Hoarder," an amusing little ditty which he sings with Betty Garrett, one of the most engaging members of the company. Since its heart is in the right place, one hopes that the Youth Theater will yet find a revue to match its intentions.

J. D. B.

United Artists Productions, Inc., a subsidiary of the United Artists Corporation, has purchased from Paramount a series of feature films, which include the following: "I Married a Witch," a René Clair production starring Fredric March and Veronica Lake; "American Empire," with Richard Dix, Leo Carrillo, and Preston Foster; "Silver Queen," with George Brent and Priscilla Lane; "Out of the Frying Pan," with William Holden, Eddie Bracken, and Robert Benchley, and "The Crystal Ball," with Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. In addition, United Artists has acquired Harry Sherman's production, "Buckskin Frontier," with Mr. Dix, three additional Sherman productions, and 13 "Hopalong Cassidy" Westerns.

Scene From 'Moscow Strikes Back'

View of Soviet troops on the march in the Russian picture coming Wednesday to the Trans-Lux.

Three New Ballets for Boston

According to the latest announcement from Aaron Richmond's office, "Swan Lake" is back on the opening program of Ballet Theater's engagement at the Boston Opera House, Wednesday evening, Oct. 14, instead of "Pas de Quatre"; and Massine's new "Don Domingo" will be given in place of Fokine's new "Helen of Troy" on the evenings of Oct. 15 and 17, the latter ballet being laid up for repairs. The late and great maestro of choregraphy had left Mexico City before the world première on Sept. 8, and passed on two weeks later. He never saw the work in actual performance, and now the necessary revisions will have to be made by other hands. It is said that Lichine has been called on for that purpose, but his theater representatives say that that call has been superseded by the more imperative call of the United States Army.

"Don Domingo de Don Blas," to give its full title, received its world première in Mexico City on Sept. 16, will have its United States première in New York on Oct. 9, and be repeated on Oct. 11; so it will come to Boston fairly brand new.

* * *

The story takes place in Mexico during the early eighteenth century and concerns the efforts of the wealthy and respected Don Domingo, and his rival, a poor young adventurer, Don Juan, to win the love of the beautiful Eleanor, daughter of the rich Don Remiro, a personal enemy of the Viceroy. Don Juan must be the hero, because he wins the maiden and uncovers a conspiracy against the Viceroy, so the part must be taken by Anton Dolin, with Alicia Markova the heroine, as they are the principals named for the cast. Just for the fun of it let us further guess that other important roles, to be assigned by Antony Tudor, Simon Semenoff, and Dmitri Romanoff, are respectively Don Domingo, Don Remiro, and the Viceroy, or in the case of the latter two, the other way around.

This is an all-Mexican ballet. The story comes from a comedy by Juan Ruiz de Alarçon (adapted by Alfonso Reyes), the music from Silvestro Revueltas (six piano pieces arranged by Antal Dorati) and the scenery and costumes are by Julio Castellanos (not Diego Rivera as first announced). Further Mexican flavor is added by the old Indian dances, based on material supplied by the Mexican Ministry of Education.

* * *

The story outline of Massine's other new ballet for Ballet Theater, "Aleko," has been published in these columns, but there is another little correction to make, in regard to the production. It now appears that Erno Rapee, not Frederick Stock as first announced, is the arranger of the Tchaikovsky A minor Trio which bases the musical score. Yura Skibine has the role of Aleko, the wealthy and bored young man who goes a-gypsying, Markova that of Zamphira, the gypsy girl whom he fatally falls in love with, Hugh Laing the menace whom she loves best, and Antony Tudor, as so often, the heavy father. At least he often does play somebody straight and stern.

"Aleko" also had its world première in Mexico City in September, and reports from there as well as advance photographs indicate that the settings and costumes by Marc Chagall, here making his bow as stage designer, are delightful. The United States première will take place in New York tonight in Ballet Theater's opening program at the Metropolitan Opera House, and like "Don Domingo" the work is scheduled for a second performance Sunday. Thus the two ballets will come to Boston only three performances old.

* * *

Only a season old is the greatly celebrated "Pillar of Fire," by Antony Tudor, which will have its first Boston performance on the opening night (Oct. 14) and a second on the closing night of the engagement (Oct. 17). For, though it was in preparation for several seasons, it did not reach the stage until last spring in New York, shortly after Ballet Theater's first and highly successful appearance here.

Like the lovely, delicate "Lilac Garden," seen here at that time, the story is one of frustration, told with restrained intensity. Nora Kaye won signal honors as the sensitive heroine, torn by what she believes to be unrequited love. Antony Tudor is the man who has this love, and Hugh Laing the man who serves as temporary and tragic compensation for a lack that it is utimately proved did not exist. Lucia Chase is the old-maid sister who the girl does not want to be like, and Annabelle Lyon the younger sister who so disastrously diverts her lover's attention. The mood is supported musically by Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht," and the sympathetic scenery and costumes are by Jo Mielziner.

In New York a Fokine Memorial program, consisting of "Les Sylphides," "Petrouchka" and "Bluebeard," will be given on Thursday evening. We shall see these ballets in Boston—"Sylphides," Oct. 15 (matinee); "Petrouchka," Oct. 15 (matinee) and Oct. 16 (evening); and "Bluebeard," Oct. 14, 16 (evenings) and 17 (matinee)—not officially as a memorial no other memorial of the founder of modern ballet than any one of his works is needed, but presenting them together and making an occasion of it, here as in New York, would be a tangible and satisfying expression of affection and respect. M. L.

Burns and Allen

To open their winter season on the radio tonight, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Opening Tonight

"The Pirates of Penzance"—Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, presented by the Boston Comic Opera Company, with a cast that includes Florenz Ames, Robert Pitkin, Bertram Peacock, Morton Bowe, Philip Tully, Catherine Judah, June Winters, Marjorie Hayward, and Margaret Roy. Curtain at 8:30.

John Martin to Lecture

The Institute of Modern Art announces a free public lecture in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library Saturday afternoon at 3. John Martin, dance critic of the New York Times, will discuss "Ballet Past and Present." Particular reference will be made to the new ballets, "Pillar of Fire," "Don Domingo," and "Aleko," in the repertoire of the Ballet Theater coming to Boston next week.

Due to the success of their military number in "Stars on Ice," the Three Rookies will be given another featured spot in the Center Theater ice spectacle. Beginning with the Saturday matinee they will introduce a new comedy routine which is entitled "School Days." The Rookies are Neil Rose, Meryl Baxter, and Rudy Van Dyke. Catherine Littlefield staged the number.

Percy Waram, Miss Gillmore Head New Company at Wilbur

By Edwin F. Melvin

By this time "Life With Father" should qualify as one of the classics of modern American comedy. The original production is still continuing after almost three years in New York. The 22-week run of the play in Boston two seasons ago still stands as a record for this town within recent years. Touring companies have introduced Clarence and Vinnie Day, their four red-haired boys, and their succession of flustered maid servants to audiences through the country. When the curtain rose at the Wilbur last evening to disclose the morning room of the Day house on Madison Avenue, New York, it seemed almost like opening the door to pay a visit in a well-remembered old-fashioned home.

* * *

It might not be a very quiet visit but it is still an uproariously amusing one. Percy Waram and Margalo Gillmore, who head the present company as "Father" and "Mother" Day, have been long familiar with their roles but they still play their parts with enthusiasm. From the moment that you hear the first roars of "Father" from somewhere offstage you feel sure that he is in admirable form. The children scuttling downstairs to breakfast lend assurance that he is still master in the household. But "Mother's" quieter approach brings the usual reminder that his rule is a limited monarchy, with checks and balances of which he is aware but which he is never quite able to upset even if he would.

Mr. Waram plays the role with a skillful balancing of "Father's" explosive outbursts, his sudden laughter, his little touches of affection, his philosophical reflections, and his bewilderment when he becomes tangled in the web of his wife's illogical reasoning. He is a very human "Father" and a very likable one. Miss Gillmore as "Mother" emphasizes her fluttery nature but manages too to suggest that her little stratagems for controlling her turbulent husband are not completely the inventions of the moment.

* * *

Watching the play for a second time, it is possible to see more clearly the ingenuity with which Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse have woven together the material from Clarence Day's stories. There is comparatively little plot in the usual sense of the word. But details have been managed so that there is no lack of action. References planted in the dialogue are picked up a little later and developed for their comic possibilities. Apparently casual remarks serve as the introduction to unsuspected humorous complications.

The company which Oscar Serlin has assembled in support of Mr. Waram and Miss Gillmore is a capable one. Edsel Hughes as the eldest son of the family seems at first a little mature for the part but he improves amazingly as the evening progresses. Bernard Carson gives a suitable performance as the second boy and Eden Bitzer and Donald Hastings are amusing as the smallest members of the flock. Kathryn Lang is a charming Cousin Cora, and Anne Henderson makes a pleasant Mary Skinner. George Le Soir lays emphasis on the bewilderment of the rector in the presence of his tempestuous parishioner. Violet Holliday is entertaining as Margaret, the cook, who rushes up from the kitchen whenever "Father" stamps on the floor.

Vandamm

Margalo Gillmore

In "Life With Father" at the Wilbur.

'Life With Father'

At the Wilbur Theater. Play by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse based on the stories by Clarence Day, staged by Bretaigne Windust, setting and costumes by Stewart Chaney. Presented by Oscar Serlin for a return engagement. The cast includes:

Vinnie	Margalo Gillmore
Annie	Jean Martin
Clarence	Edsel Hughes
John	Bernard Carson
Whitney	Eden Bitzer
Harlan	Donald Hastings
Father	Percy Waram
Margaret	Violet Holliday
Cousin Cora	Kathryn Lang
Mary Skinner	Anne Henderson
The Rev. Dr. Lloyd	George Le Soir
Delia	Jane Barnett
Nora	Nellie Burt
Dr. Humphreys	Raymond Bromley
Dr. Sommers	James Jolley
Maggie	Vicki Horne

Al Jolson

To begin a new series of programs tonight, CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"Beat the Band," musical comedy presented by George Abbott. Music and lyrics by Johnny Green and George Marion, Jr. Featuring Susan Miller, Jack Whiting, Jerry Lester and Romo Vincent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"The Damask Cheek," by John Van Druten and Lloyd Morris. Starring Flora Robson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Wilbur—"Life with Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russell Crouse. Featuring Waram and Margalo Gillmore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Pirates of Penzance," by Gilbert and Sullivan. Presented by the Boston Comic Opera Company. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Mrs. Miniver." Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. News and short subjects. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Yankee Doodle Dandy." James Cagney. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 4:45, 7:15, 9:50.

Fine Arts—"What Price Innocence," Betty Grable, Jean Parker. 9:15, 4:50, 7:30, 9:55. "Blind Date," Ann Sothern. 1, 3:30, 6:10, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Highways by Night," Richard Carlson, Jane Randolph. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers, Henry Fonda, Charles Laughton. 9:30 a. m., 12:37, 3:37, 6:45, 9:55.

Kenmore—"My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 2:40, 5, 7:30. "Wax Agent," Conrad Veidt. 4:30, 6.

Metropolitan—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:40, 9:35. "A Hunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:25, 8:35.

Modern—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:35. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 11 a. m., 2, 5:05, 7:50.

Old South Newsreel—"Hitler's Plan." "Mr. Strauss Takes a Walk." Kaltenborn and McCrary, shorts, newsreels. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11.

Orpheum—"Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett, John Beal, Virginia Field. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:30.

Paramount—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 9:55 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:30, 9:30.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and John Payne. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:05. Stage show: 12:25, 3:20, 6:10, 9:10.

Scollay—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:15. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8.

South Station Theater—"Kate Smith," "The Incredible Stranger," "Sports," "Another Film of the Speaking Animals," "Ray Whitley and His Singing Cowboys," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennet, John Beal, Virginia Field. 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

Telepix—"Mr. Blabbermouth." "Swan Lake Ballet." "Kitchen Quiz." "Aslab's Races." "The Incredible Stranger," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Bowery at Midnight," Bela Lugosi. 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:35, 7:55, 10:10. "Phantom Killer," Dick Purcell, Joan Woodbury. 9:40, 11:50 a. m., 2:18, 4:30, 6:50, 9:06.

Tremont—"Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 10:35 a. m., 1:55, 5:15, 8:35. "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 9 a. m., 12, 3:20, 6:45, 10.

Uptown—"Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:15, 4:50, 8:15. "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 2:40, 6:06, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:30, 9:40. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:45, 5.

Allston: "Treat 'Em Rough," Eddie Albert. "Mystery of Marie Roget," Maria Montez, Patric Knowles. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:40, 5.

Regent: "Wife Takes a Flyer," Franchot Tone, Joan Bennett. "Suicide Squadron," Anton Walbrook. 2, Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. 3:27, 9:37. "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 2, 5, 8. "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40.

Coolidge Corner: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 3:40, 6:45, 9:45. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 1:45, 5.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "Sweater Girl," June Preisser, Eddie Bracken. Continuous 1-11.

University: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:25, 5:40, 8:55.

DORCHESTER—Dorebester: "New Wine," Ilona Massey. "They Raid by Night," Lyle Talbot. 2, 7.

Strand: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3:19, 9:19. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 1:55, 7:35.

Codman Square: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:45, 7:45.

EOLESTON SQUARE — Eglestone: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7, 9:54. "The World at War." 2:10, 8:32.

Park: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:30, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

Hyde Park: "Smart Alecks," East Side Kids. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 2, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 3:30, 8:15. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 3, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine, Cary Grant. "A Date With the Falcon," George Sandberg, Wendy Barrie. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens, Irene Manning. 1:40, 5:04, 8:28. "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 2:47, 6:11, 9:35.

Mystic: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. Continuous from 1:45-11 p. m.

Maplewood: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 3:20, 9:05. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer. 2:15, 8.

Strand: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 3:25, 8:30. "Top Sergeant," Don Terry. 2:15, 7, 9:50.

Orpheum: "The Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 1:55, 8. "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 1:55, 6.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3:30, 9:30. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:50, 7:50.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "Niagara Falls," 1:30, 7:20.

Medford: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. 3:05, 6:30, 9:40. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 1:35, 5, 8:15.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," Jackie Gleason, Jack Durant. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. "The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. "Postman Didn't Ring," Brenda Joyce. 1, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 2, 8.

Strand: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Spy Ship," C. Stevens, I. Manning. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine, Cary Grant. "A Date With the Falcon," George Sandberg, Wendy Barrie. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings. "Private Buckaroo," the Andrews Sisters. 2, 8.

Strand: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Hayfoot," William Tracy. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster, Patricia Morison. 2:15, 8. "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 3:44, 9:29.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 2.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "Yokel Boy," Joan Davis. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. "The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly. "My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman, Anna Lee. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. 3:47, 9:07. "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. 2:10, 6:30, 9:47.

AMUSEMENTS

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Boston Comic Opera Co. in
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
'PIRATES of PENZANCE'
Tues. Eve.—Wed. Mat. & Eve.
'IOLANTHE'
THURS., FRI. EVE.-SAT. MAT. & EVE.
EVES.: 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20; WED. MATS.: 55c, 85c, $1.10; SAT. MATS.: 55c, $1.10, $1.65 (Tax Incl.).
OPENS NEXT SUN.—MAT. MON.
"H.M.S. Pinafore" "Trial by Jury"

WILBUR—Eves. 8:30-Mat. Tom'w
Oscar Serlin presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse
with PERCY WARAM and MARGALO GILLMORE
Evs.: $1.10-$2.75—Wed.-Sat. Mats. 85c-$2.20

PLYMOUTH • Evs. 8:30 • Mat. Thurs.
Dwight Deere Wiman Presents
Flora Robson
in
DAMASK CHEEK
By John van Druten (author of "THE DISTAFF SIDE" and "OLD ACQUAINTANCE") and Loyd Morris
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'Special Merit,' Price Tribute To Newspapers

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 6 (AP)—Byron Price, Director of Censorship, declared last night that "the public will applaud overwhelmingly what their newspapers did" in withholding the news of President Roosevelt's recent cross-country tour until after his return to Washington.

At the same time he called upon individuals likewise to refrain from circulating information which might prove valuable to the enemy.

"No good American, wondering why certain news does not appear in his newspaper, will fill the gap by loose and self-important talk," Mr. Price said in an address prepared for the New Jersey Press Association in connection with Newspaper Week. "This would be a Newspaper Week long remembered in honor and rich in accomplishment if every American should here and now resolve that he will do as well as his newspaper is doing in keeping information from the enemy."

Mr. Price termed the co-operation of press and radio in connection with the President's trip "of special merit."

"It is elementary," he continued, "that the advertising of his travels under wartime conditions, until after his return, would have involved serious dangers. This is precisely the sort of information which the enemy likes to broadcast to his secret agents.

"'It is worthy of note that when Prime Minister Churchill recently visited Russia and the Near East, the hazards of his trip were increased immeasurably because his route was eagerly reported day by day by the Berlin radio. But nothing of the kind happened in the case of the President."

Mr. Price paid tribute to the coverage of the war by the press and radio, saying it far surpassed that of World War I. He added that "a story of global war, fantastic and hardly believable, is being written for history in the 24-hour operations of American newsgatherers."

Mrs. Dilling's Case Up to Circuit Court

CHICAGO, Oct. 6 (AP) — Mrs. Elizabeth K. Dilling, author indicted on charges of undermining morale of the armed forces, was ordered removed to Washington for trial Oct. 5 by Federal Judge William H. Holly who immediately stayed his order by allowing an appeal to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mrs. Dilling and a coterie of friends were in court when Attorney William Scott Stewart presented Judge Holly with a motion asking the appeal. Judge Holly a week ago had granted him time to prepare the motion although the Court had said there was nothing he could do but order the defendant's removal to Washington to answer the indictment.

After signing the order for the appeal, Judge Holly reduced Mrs. Dilling's bond to $200 from $5,000, and allowed her to sign it. Mrs. Dilling was named with 27 others in a blanket indictment returned by a Washington Grand jury.

Rubber Shoes Freed But Under 'Orders'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Rationing of rubber boots and rubber work shoes began yesterday with the lifting of an Office of Price Administration "freeze" order which has prohibited all sales of such footwear for five days.

Sales of rubber boots and rubber work shoes to workers holding jobs essential to the war effort or to public health and safety may be made hereafter only upon presentation of a rationing certificate. Local ration boards yesterday began accepting applications for purchase certificates from consumers and from company purchasing agents wishing to buy the footwear for the use of employees. Ordinary civilian types of rubbers, gaiters, arctics and other rubber footwear, which can be made largely of reclaimed rubber, are not rationed and may be purchased as usual.

McDowell to Command Western N. Y. District

FORT NIAGARA, N. Y., Oct. 6 (AP)—Designation of Col. John M. McDowell, head of Princeton University's Reserve Officer Training Corps, as Commander of the Western New York Military District with headquarters in Buffalo was announced yesterday by Col. Floyd D. Carlock, Commandant of this post and of the District since its formation. District headquarters heretofore have been located at Fort Niagara.

As Commander of the District, Colonel McDowell, a Field Artillery Lieutenant Colonel in the World War I, will control all military activities in Western New York outside Fort Niagara.

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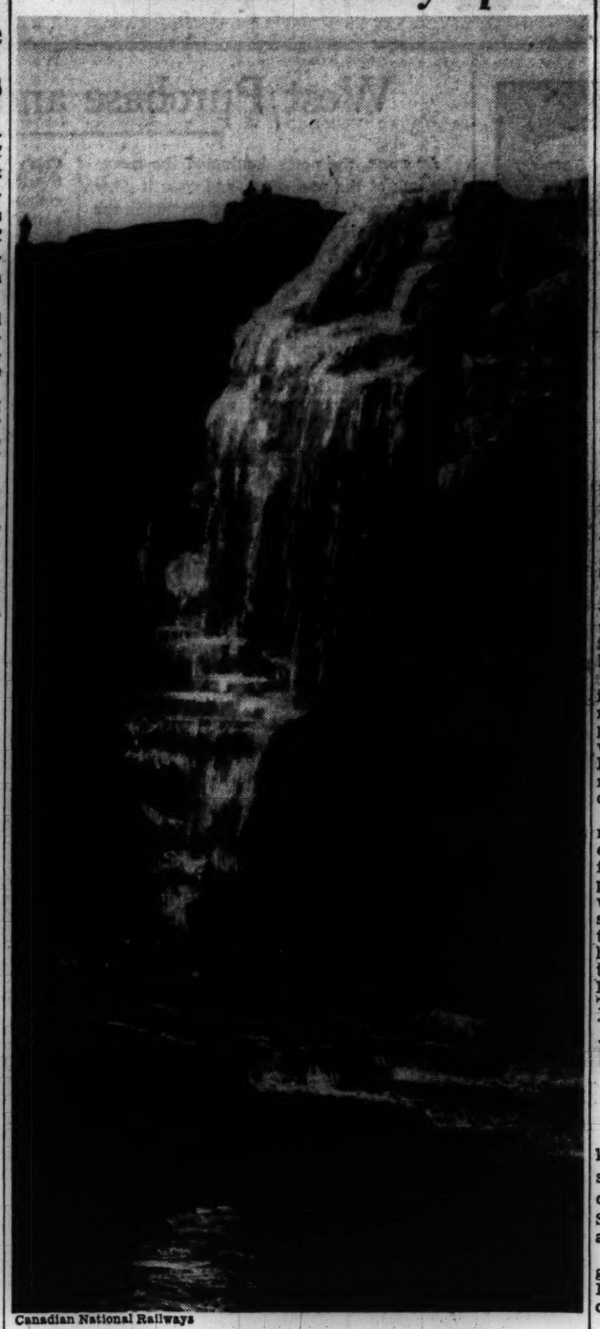

Canadian National Railways

Kakabeka Falls Near Port Arthur, Ontario

Spots such as this can be easily reached by the postwar tourist over Ontario's excellent highway system.

Wayside Parks Every 24 Miles Goal of Ontario Highway

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A wayside park every 24 miles along its section of the Trans-Canada Highway is what Ontario will offer to the postwar motorist visiting this section of Canada.

Ontario's 1,200-mile stretch of road, one of the big links in Canada's Trans-Canada Highway, is now nearing completion and will shortly be open to motor travel. The road will be used primarily for transporting military supplies during the war, but when peace comes it will take on its originally intended role of carrying thousands of tourists to the scenic areas of Ontario.

These parks will be equipped with fireplaces and picnic tables affording the traveler facilities to cook and eat meals in a comparative degree of comfort. In fact, areas have been set off where tents may be pitched enabling tourists to spend several days, if they so desire, in one of these scenic parks.

Ontario always has been a keen advocate for parks in which its citizens, as well as its visitors, may romp and play. Prior to the establishment of the 50 parks along its section of the Trans-Canada Highway, Ontario had more than 200 such playgrounds in other sections of the province. In these motorists have free access to lakes, streams and beaches which might otherwise have been cut off by the encroachment of settlements.

The parks are initially chosen for beauty, and range in size from a few square yards with a rustic table and a fireplace, to larger sites of more than 300 acres, with running water and flush toilets, and the added luxuries of a sand box for the children, ball park and horseshoe ring for fathers, and various other attractions to while away pleasant summer days.

Pennsylvania Autumn

The annual foliage pageant has begun to creep down the Pennsylvania hillsides. Brilliant hues of red and yellow mingle with the softer colors of brown and purple. In another week or so the color parade will have moved down from the hills into the lowlands where it will march majestically across the countryside. Striding up the hillsides to meet the pageant are scores of persons who this year are finding walking one of their chief out-of-door sports. Trails for the hiker—and rider as well, for that matter—pattern themselves through hills and valleys. For those who prefer to follow level routes there are numerous walks along leaf-strewn pathways in the country. Those aspiring to climb winding mountain trails will find any number of these available in various sections of the Keystone State. Many of Pennsylvania's mountain resorts are staying open until the end of October to accommodate those vacationing during the autumn season. There are so many places that no matter in which section Pennsylvanians live—or from which direction out-of-Staters enter Pennsylvania—they need not go far to find invigorating outdoor life.

Florida Bird Life

Birds already are winging their way South for the winter. When the bulk of the northern folks reach Florida they will find such old friends wating for them as the robin and swallow. Because of its tropical weather Florida is a great sanctuary for rare species of birds—birds never seen in northern climes. These birds make their homes in the four National Forests, the 10 State Parks and the Everglades National Park of Florida. Take Highland's Hammock State Park, for example. Here are 1,105 acres with the 1,640-acre Florida Botanical Garden adjoining. In this preserve are more than 200 permanent species of rare bird life. In the citrus district of rolling hills is the United States Bird Sanctuary near Brooksville. This wild life preserve contains over 2,000 acres and is famed for its blossom gardens and feathery foliage.

Near the Indian River resorts, accessible from Daytona Beach, Ormond and Jacksonville is the Bird Merritt Island Sanctuary of rare birds of plumage. Everglades National Park of over 2,000 square miles, contains five great bird sanctuaries where the Cape Sable and the great White Heron mingle with the egrets, flamingoes, and the giant ibis. The everglades Kite is shown at Garden Keyes, home of tropical birds and one of Florida's unique sanctuaries. This preserve is in Fort Jefferson National Monument. An interesting section of Royal Palm's Park is the 300-acre island of Paradise Key, one of Florida's bird sanctuaries famed for its millions of butterflies and birds of brilliant plummage.

Pro-Japan Negroes Get Prison Terms

CHICAGO, Oct. 6 (AP)—Thirty-two Negroes, members of the Temple of Islam, which the Government described as a nation-wide pro-Japanese group, were sentenced to prison terms by Federal Judge John P. Barnes yesterday for violating the Selective Service Act.

Emanuel Mohammed, son of a leader of the Temple, was sentenced to five years and the other 31 defendants to three years each. They pleaded guilty. The cases of six who pleaded innocent were continued to Oct. 12.

At the time of their indictment Sept. 30, J. Albert Woll, district attorney, said the organization taught that the negro race was the first race and that the Japanese were descended from it.

Postwar Period Seen as Era Of 'Great Creative Fecundity'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—A variety of testimony released here today indicates that the postwar world will be new not only in the political and social sense, but startlingly novel in the physical and architectural sense as well, due to the vast strides made by the physical sciences, industry and architecture in the expediency of war.

Dean Leopold Arnaud, of the Columbia University School of Architecture, in his annual report today to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, University President, envisages a postwar period of "great creative fecundity," in which lessons now being learned in wartime engineering and chemistry will be developed in peacetime use on a "great surge of building."

He envisages great strides in the replanning of townships, rearrangement of urban areas, renovation of outmoded structures and the conversion of industrial plants from munitions to peacetime production.

In these efforts, he holds, new wartime processes in use of plastics, steel construction, new chemicals and new architectural formulae will play a major role.

Simultaneously, the British Ministry of Information, in its current release, describes a detailed "blueprint" for postwar rural Britain which has been drawn up for the Ministry of Works and Planning ready for use as soon as peace is declared.

This program calls for use of new ideals and materials in the elimination of "cold comfort" farms, rural slums and unsightly patches of industrial development which mar the British countryside. Houses will be designed to fit their surroundings, villages will have, under the planned construction, a social center, hall, theater, library, and possibly a canteen. The village inn will be for the villagers and not a roadhouse "where townspeople come to keep late hours."

Other spokesmen foresee further changes in physical America which progress in wartime aviation and the automobile field will compel. They point to predictions that the rapid perfection of helicopters, now under way as a wartime secret, will speed the day when these vertically-ascending flying machines will make feasible a great expansion of suburban living. Businessmen, using such devices, will commute rapidly to work though living a hundred miles from their offices, they hold.

Similarly the wartime, seven-league-boots development of engine efficiency has advanced the day when mankind's motorcars will be superbly quiet, smooth, economical and powerful, and has given substance to such measures as that proposed in Congress by Representative Elmer H. Wene (D) of New Jersey, for postwar construction of a 25,000-mile nation-wide network of superhighways of military and commercial significance at a cost of $10,000,000,000.

Dean Arnaud declares it inevitable that the new war's processes and devices will be applied to the vast requirements of peace.

"Industralists, economists and designers are aware of these elements of change and are actively preparing by study and experiment for the period of activity which lies ahead," he writes in his report.

"It is conceded that building activity in the near future will be tremendous in scope, and because the changes in method and forms will be drastic and general it should be a period of great creative fecundity. New methods, new materials, new problems, new social and economic requirements will produce not only a new era but also a new physical world."

War-Bound Stranger Gives Violin Of Younger Strauss to Boy Player

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP) — A kindness that passeth all understanding drew joyous notes today from the violin of Johann Strauss, the younger, played by a 10-year-old boy in the Bronx.

The joy and the violin were the gift of a passing stranger to Alan Iglitzin, who wants to be a concert violinist when he grows up.

With his own cheap violin under his arm, Alan Saturday morning accompanied his father to the latter's drug store where a customer was waiting.

The customer forgot his impatience when he saw the boy's violin and asked the lad to play for him. He listened quietly.

Half an hour later the customer returned with a violin and asked Alan to try some Schubert on it. As he finished playing, the boy turned to thank the man for letting him play the instrument.

The stranger had disappeared.

All day long Alan and his father waited for the man to return. When night came, the father locked the violin in his safe, worried because he thought it might be valuable.

Another day passed and it was late in the evening before the stranger walked into the drug-store again.

"I want your little boy to have that violin," he said. "It once belonged to Johann Strauss, the younger. I'm going off to war and I don't know what will happen to me."

Today, the beaming father lifted the violin reverently from its case and pointed to the old-fashioned handwriting within the instrument—"Johann Strauss, Wien" (Vienna).

"And to think I don't even know the name of the man who gave it to my son," the father said. "He was gone before I could thank him!"

Gather Winter Bouquets From the Roadside Now

You needn't arrange them now, necessarily, but you must collect the "makings" during these golden autumn days. Keep a sharp eye on the roadside and fields when walking in the country, and you will come home laden with treasure. There is much beauty in humble weeds that many persons never see until those weeds have been gathered and arranged by someone else. Then they exclaim, "Why, I never would have thought of using that!"

There are dried mullein stalks, for instance—King's Candles, they are called in some localities. Many bouquets call for something tall and erect for a background—and mullein is it. But now the milkweed will have sent its downy seed fluff winging on the breeze, leaving the empty pods for you. And don't, I beg you, try to improve on nature by painting or gilding them. In their natural soft gray-green with buff lining, they are charming for many uses. If you would keep barberries plump and colorful through the winter, gather them before frost strikes, for after that they will shrivel. The cultivated variety has better keeping qualities than the wild ones, although the sprays aren't as graceful or decorative. If kept in water, the former will hold their shape and color until spring.

Bring Bayberry In

The bayberry grows abundantly in many sections of the country and should be brought in now. Its clusters of grayish-white berries on stiff brown stems are an effective foil for bright-colored material—bittersweet or black alder berries, for example. They are attractive with branches of cone-laden hard pine or spruce, too. When passing a flaming blueberry pasture in the fall, haven't you wished there were some way of preserving those gorgeous colors through the snowy months? There is—if you can procure a bit of glycerine (perhaps you have some on hand from prewar days). Copper beech, maple and oak leaves may be preserved in this way also, and will not dry or drop during the winter. The same solution will keep black alder berries plump; they are so gorgeous when brought in, but shrivel almost over night.

You will need variety in texture for your winter arrangements and should include some soft, feathery material that won't shatter too much. I nominate goldenrod for first choice, with the lovely sprays of Traveler's Joy, which adorns every old stone wall, as a runner-up. And don't overlook the dried stalks of meadowsweet, steeple bush and St. Johnswort, for all will be found useful when you come to arrange your treasures. You will want grasses, of course—and there are so many. I have found the sedges very satisfactory for a variety of uses; then there are the soft, feathery kinds for lightening otherwise heavy groupings.

Sumach Clusters a Gem

The sumach seeds clusters—there are several varieties of different shades of red—have always been favorite decorating material of mine, especially in arrangements calling for a more or less bold treatment. Don't forget that "scarlet berries tell where bloomed the sweet wild rose"; for these rose hips are lovely bright bits to add to your collection. Those of you who can procure pokeberries are fortunate, for their heavy clusters of rose-colored fruit have definite decorative value, alone or in combination.

If some of this material isn't quite dry when you gather it—bittersweet, for instance—hang it in loose bunches, berries downward, from rafters in the garret or other dry place, until the orange berries burst open, displaying their red centers. They do not open outdoors until frost strikes them. Be sure to hang them high, out of the reach of mice. Traveler's Joy may be dried in the same way.

Once your eyes are opened to roadside treasures, you will discover many for yourself not mentioned here; for the possibilities are practically endless. Having gathered all the necessary "makings," keep in a cool dry place until ready to use them. It is such fun—even more intriguing than making flower arrangements. With plenty of material on hand, you can arrange and rearrange right through the winter. Of course these winter bouquets call for simple, sturdy containers of plain pottery, brass and copper; though a single, graceful spray of bittersweet is very effective against the wall in one of those old, long-necked green bottles, if you happen to have one. If not, a green prune-juice bottle will do. Except where I have indicated it, water is not necessary.

Ethel M. Eaton.

A Tuesday Feature.

Group Formed to Aid Sailors at Christmas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Christmas for English sailors in American ports and American seamen away from home during that holiday will be made a happy occasion if a committee of British and American women here have anything to say about it.

The committee, headed by Mrs. Orme Campbell, its National Director of Ways and Means, and co-operating with Bundles for Britain, said the boys of both nations would be treated on the same basis. Thousands of Christmas trees, wreaths, and tree trimmings, in addition to presents, will be supplied for the different vessels both of the Navy and Merchant Marine. Mrs. Campbell, in making a public appeal, emphasized the need for people to contribute immediately as all packages must be in the mails by Nov. 1.

Contributions for packages for the men are already pouring in to the headquarters at 475 Fifth Avenue. One letter with $1.50 enclosed was from a scrubwoman who had lost her only son in the war. She voiced the hope her small contribution would make some other sailor happy on Christmas.

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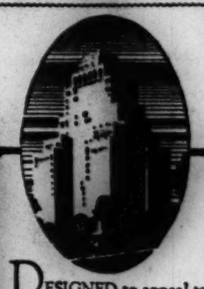

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The Home Forum

True Distribution

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE PROPER distribution of what are regarded as the good and valuable things in human experience has always been one of life's most difficult problems. Through discovery, invention, and mass production, it has been possible to produce an abundance of these needful things; but how to distribute them among a sufficiently large number of people on a permanent and equitable basis has never been generally understood.

Practically all the wars that have afflicted humanity since the dawn of history have, in one way or another, been connected with this question of "mine and thine," the lack of right adjustment in the distribution of money, houses, land, economic resources, and all the vast hoard of things regarded as valuable among individuals, groups, and nations. This problem, in some form, is also largely responsible for much of the failure, poverty, misery, heartache, sickness, and suffering with which mortals seem to be afflicted.

Yes, of course, all down the centuries unselfish attempts have been made by individuals, through religion, government, and economics, to accomplish a proper adjustment of supply, need, and distribution, and in some respects much progress has been made in this endeavor; but fundamentally the problem remains unsolved.

* * *

Fortunately, however, there is a solution for this age-old, world-wide difficulty. It is found in the teachings of Christian Science, which was discovered in 1866 by Mary Baker Eddy, and which has spread through its own vitality to practically all portions of the civilized world. This Science, which is the reinstatement of primitive Christianity, as taught and practiced by Christ Jesus, teaches that God, the cause of all that really exists, is infinite Spirit, Life, Truth, and Love, as the Scriptures declare, and that man and the universe, being the offspring of infinite Spirit, must necessarily be spiritual, perfect, and eternal in nature. From this it follows that what are regarded as evil forces and conditions, which seem to cause such devastation and suffering, are demonstrably illusory and temporary in nature; and that they must fade from human experience in the degree that perfect and eternal concepts are entertained in consciousness and are acted upon in moment to moment and day to day thinking and living.

* * *

Viewing the ills of maldistribution in the light of this fundamental law of all being, as taught in Christian Science, what do we find as to the possibility of eliminating these evils from human experience, devastating and widespread though they seem to be? All the qualities of human thinking which cause and characterize faulty distribution, such as hatred, selfishness, indifference, domination, are negative in nature, the direct opposites of love, generosity, and helpful co-operation, which are positive qualities; and it is a truism to say that negative qualities or forces cannot control their opposites, the positive qualities or forces. Darkness cannot control or dominate light. Hate cannot control or dominate Love. Error cannot control or dominate Truth. Neither can maldistribution control or dominate the true distribution of the eternal realities of Life.

The teaching of primitive Christianity and Christian Science, that there is one God, who is Spirit, and that man and the universe are spiritual, enforces the conclusion that not a thing in this spiritual creation can ever get out of place. There cannot be an overabundance, lack, or inadequate distribution of any spiritual good, individually or collectively. Spiritual man—and there is no other man—can never be without a perfect state of poise. He can never be deprived of a completely balanced supply of all good, because he is himself the conscious reflection of infinite God, good. That which is created and distributed simultaneously and infinitely in universal consciousness by divine Mind, cannot be hoarded, sequestered, cornered, or misused, but remains forever in a state of spiritual availability for all of Mind's ideas.

* * *

How to bring these great truths into the realm of human comprehension and fruition is fully explained by Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science. In this book, in explaining how the Christ-principle operates in purging discordant conditions from human experience, individually and collectively, she says (pp. 223, 224): **"Marvels, calamities, and sin will much more abound as truth urges upon mortals its resisted claims; but the awful daring of sin destroys sin, and foreshadows the triumph of truth. God will overturn, until 'He come whose right it is.' Longevity is increasing and the power of sin diminishing, for the world feels the alterative effect of truth through every pore."**

And Paul, in his great speech to the Athenians on Mars' Hill, after pointing out the spiritual nature of God, man, and the universe, summed up the whole question of substance and its true distribution among individuals and nations in a few words. He even gave the final answer to the problem of the earth's apportionment, which is shaking the world today, when he said (Acts 17:24,26): **"God that made the world and all things therein, . . . hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation."** What these "bounds" are, humanly speaking, will be automatically disclosed when love displaces hate, right giving takes the place of wrongful getting, and the perfect order of divine Principle rules out the disorder of materiality in human thinking; and the "times" when this state of individual and world equilibrity shall appear are dependent upon the consecration of those to whom the light of Truth has been revealed.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

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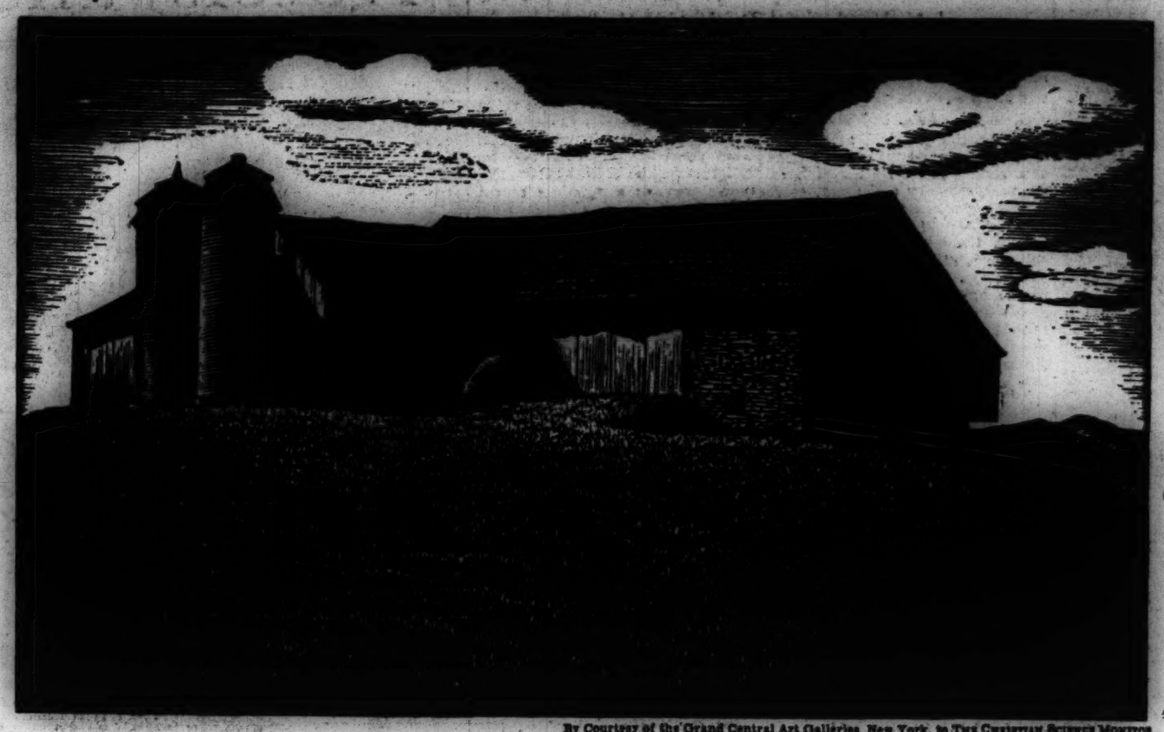

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"BARN NEAR MANNHEIM, PENNSYLVANIA": *A Woodcut by J. J. Lankes*

IN THE RICH rolling farmlands of Pennsylvania are found great barns such as this, in which is garnered the bounty of the fields. No more industrious and successful farmers are to be found than the Pennsylvania Dutch, or, more accurately, the Pennsylvania Germans, who have long inhabited this region, making "the land yield her increase." The simple dignity, the wealth and peace of honest loving labor, has been the reward of these Pennsylvania Dutch for many generations.

The sweep of hill, the sturdy, rambling barn against the open sky in this woodcut, symbolize the life of these strong, religious people. In simplicity, power, and forthrightness, the artist's approach and technique are here closely related to the subject matter itself.

Mr. Lankes is a craftsman who knows and handles his medium so well that it says exactly what he wishes it to say. The sense of space, solidity, and yet remoteness and peace in his landscape are admirably revealed through his handling of the blocks. A certain somber and yet dramatic quality invests the tranquil scene, giving it added interest.

One of the best-known wood engravers and print makers working today, J. J. Lankes is also a teacher, an illustrator, and writer on the medium. His Woodcut Manual is one of the most popular and most widely used books on the subject. A native of New York State, Mr. Lankes has also worked extensively in Virginia, but has not confined himself to the subject matter of any one state or region.

B. T.

Den sande Fordeling

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

EN RIGTIG Fordeling af det, der i den menneskelige Tilværelse regnes for at være de gode og værdifulde Ting, har altid været et af de vanskeligste Problemer i Livet. Paa Grund af Opdagelse, Opfindelse og Masseproduktion har det været muligt at producere en Overflod af disse nødvendige Ting; men det er aldrig blevet almindelig forstaaet, hvorledes de bedst kunde fordeles blandt et tilstrækkelig stort Antal Mennesker og paa en varig og retfærdig Basis.

Næsten alle Krige, der fra Tidernes Morgen har hjemsøgt Menneskeheden, har paa en eller anden Maade været forbundet med dette Spørgsmaal om "mit og dit", Mangelen paa rigtig Regulering i Fordelingen af Penge, Ejendomme, Jord, økonomiske Midler og alle de utallige Ting, som Mennesker, Samfund og Nationer regner for at være værdifulde. Dette Problem bærer paa en eller anden Maade ogsaa for en stor Del Skylden for megen af den Modgang og Skuffelse, Fattigdom, Elendighed, Fortvivlelse, Sygdom og Lidelse, som de dødelige synes at være plaget af.

Ned gennem Aarhundrederne har Menneskene ganske vist, gennem Religion, Regering og Økonomi, gjort uselviske Forsøg paa at opnaa en rigtig Regulering af Forsyning, Behov og Fordeling, og i visse Henseender er der ogsaa blevet gjort store Fremskridt i denne Bestræbelse, men i Bund og Grund vedbliver Problemet at være uløst.

Der er imidlertid, heldigvis, en Løsning paa denne ældgamle, verdensomspændende Vanskelighed. Den findes i Kristen Videnskabs Lære, som blev opdaget af Mary Baker Eddy i 1866, og som ved sin egen iboende Livskraft er blevet udbredt til saa godt som alle Dele af den civiliserede Verden. Denne Videnskab, der er en Genindsættelse af den oprindelige Kristendom, som Kristus Jesus lærte og praktiserede, lærer os, at Gud, der er Aarsagen til alt det, som virkelig eksisterer, er uendeligt Liv, uendelig Aand, Sandhed og Kærlighed, ligesom den Hellige Skrift forkynder, og at Mennesket og Universet, der er den uendelige Aands Afkom, nødvendigvis maa være aandelige, fuldkomne og evige af Natur. Det følger heraf, at hvad der anses for at være onde Magter og Tilstande, der synes at foraarsage saadan Ødelæggelse og Lidelse, bevislig er indbildte og midlertidige af Natur, og at de vil forsvinde fra den menneskelige Erfaring i samme Grad, som vi fylder vor Bevidsthed med fuldkomne og evige Begreber og lader os lede af dem fra Stund til Stund og fra Dag til Dag i Tænkning og Levevis.

Naar vi, i Lyset af denne fundamentale Lov for al Tilværelse, som Kristen Videnskab lærer, betragter det onde, der kommer af fejlagtig Fordeling, hvad finder vi da, med Hensyn til Muligheden af at bortelimin ere disse Onder fra den menneskelige Erfaring, saa ødelæggende og udbredte som de tilsyneladende er? Alle den menneskelige Tænknings Egenskaber, der foraarsager og præger fejlagtig Fordeling, saa som Had, Selviskhed, Ligegyldighed og Domination er negative af Natur og er nøjagtige Modsætninger til Kærlighed, Gavmildhed og hjælpsomt Samarbejde, hvilke er positive Egenskaber; og det er en selvindlysende Sandhed, at negative Egenskaber eller Magter ikke kan kontrollere deres Modsætninger, de positive Egenskaber eller Magter. Mørke kan ikke kontrollere eller dominere Lys. Had kan ikke kontrollere eller dominere Kærlighed. Vildfarelse kan ikke kontrollere eller dominere Sandhed. Ej heller kan fejlagtig Fordeling kontrollere eller dominere den sande Fordeling af Livets evige Virkeligheder.

Den oprindelige Kristendoms Lære samt Kristen Videnskabs Lære, at der er een Gud, som er Aand, og at Mennesket og Universet er aandelige, understøtter den Slutning, at der ikke er een eneste Ting i denne aandelige Skabelse, der nogen Sinde kan fordrives fra sin rette Plads. Der kan, hverken individuelt eller kollektivt, være en mægtig Overflod eller Mangel eller mangelfuld Fordeling af noget som helst aandeligt gode. Det aandelige Menneske—og der findes intet andet Menneske—kan aldrig være andet end i en Tilstand af fuldkommen Ligevægt. Han kan aldrig blive berøvet en fuldstændig ligelig fordelt Forsyning af alt det gode, fordi han selv er den uendelige Guds, det godes, bevidste Genspejling. Det, det guddommelige Sind skaber og fordeler paa samme Tid og i uendeligt Maal i den universale Bevidsthed, kan ikke ophobes, beslaglægges, opkøbes eller misbruges, men forbliver i al Evighed i en Tilstand af aandelig Tilgængelighed for alle Sindets Ideer.

Hvorledes man bedst kan bringe disse store Sandheder ind i den menneskelige Forstaaelses og Besiddelses Rige, er udførligt forklaret af Mrs. Eddy i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog. I denne Bog siger hun, idet hun forklarer, hvorledes Kristus-Princippet virker til Fjernelse af uharmoniske Tilstande, individuelt og kollektivt, fra den menneskelige Erfaring (S. 223, 224): "Undere, Ulykker og Synd vil vise sig i langt større Maalestok, naar Sandheden paatvinger de dødelige sine Krav, som de har gjort Modstand imod; men Syndens frygtelige Frækhed tilintetgør Synd og bebuder Sandhedens Sejr. Gud vil omstyrte, indtil 'Han kommer, som har Retten til det'. Levealderen forlænges, og Syndens Magt formindskes, thi gennem hver Pore føler Verden Sandhedens helbredende Virkning."

Og efter at Paulus, i sin store Prædiken til Athenienserne paa Areopagus, havde fortalt om Guds, Menneskets og Universets aandelige Natur, sammenfattede han i nogle faa Ord hele Spørgsmaalet om Substans og dens sande Fordeling blandt Mennesker og Nationer. Han gav endda det afgørende Svar paa Problemet om hele Jordens Fordeling, hvilken i Dag ryster hele Verden, idet han sagde (Apostlenes Gerninger 17:24, 26): "Gud, som har gjort Verden og alle Ting, som ere i den, . . . har gjort, at hvert Folk iblandt Mennesker bor ud af eet Blod paa hele Jordens Flade, idet han fastsatte bestemte Tider og Grænserne for deres Bolig." Hvad disse "Grænser" er, menneskelig set, vil automatisk blive aabenbaret, naar Kærlighed fortrænger Had, naar at give paa rette Maade fortrænger at skaffe paa en urigtig Maade, og naar det guddommelige Princips fuldkomne Orden udelukker den menneskelige Tænknings materielle Uorden; og de "Tider", i hvilke denne Tilstand af Ligevægt hos den enkelte og i Verden vil opstaa, afhænger af Trofastheden hos de Mennesker, for hvem Sandhedens Lys er blevet aabenbaret.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Portaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Butternuts in the Creek

One side the creek was pasture,
the other side was wall
to keep the April freshets
from flooding house and stall.
And there the autumn garden
(with "tommytoes" still red)
was litterod with the leaves
the butternuts had shed.
Dry from the rocky crevice,
wet from the arm-deep creek,
we hunted out the nuggets
in earnest hide-and-seek.
We garnered cheer for winter,
knowing it was nigh
by the soft and lovely blueprints
of mare's-tails in the sky.
My memory of pasture
is stony; stone the wall.
It's they who keep the garden
who mellow stone and all.

LOUIS STODDARD

West Purchase and the Union

AT FIRST, the news dominated the morning talk at the post office, and over it Arch Hunter shook his head, and Stan Willis the smith was sober. Will Cobb, down from West Purchase, summed up: "Trouble is, we're all pulling different ways," and then another section of the convoy came rumbling through Jaalam Square.

Lately these long Army convoys have passed often through Jaalam. The jeeps, the drab trucks, the limbers slide down by the Common, turn left at the Square, vanish eastward. Now a section passes and, gunsling over shoulder, the private on traffic post comes over. His speech is odd to our New England ears, and Arch winks at us, says: "You from Ohio, bud?"

"No, suh!" he denies. "Geo'gia, suh."

We laugh, and Will says that his two nephews are there now. It seems queer—Jaalam boys in the deep South, this Georgia lad here. Geo'gia reckons it about evens up. Yes, we got a nice country but, he grins, the folks talk funny. We grin back; another convoy section swings into sight; Geo'gia lopes off to his post. Will Cobb speculates, "Well, it takes all kinds," and Stan drawls, "Even West Purchasers. When are you folks going to jine the Union?"

* * *

The trucks rumble past, and Will defends the Purchase, that place of small, quick hills and cupped valleys laced by bright streams. An odd corner, one of those which persist in our old New England towns. A mile this way or that brings you into strange country, and as for the Purchase, you sense a difference as you cross Pantry Brook. The pine-clad hills run more steeply; the folks are taller, leaner, a challenge in their level blue eyes.

Arch Hunter speculates: "Be nice, sort of, if you Purchasers would pull with us, sometimes," and Will admits proudly: "Well, we do have our own ways."

They do, and have since the first. Until 1689 our town ran only to the brook, but beyond lay rich lands among the hills, and this land was purchased by the younger sons of the first Jaalam men. Still we have their treaty with the Indians, the quaint deed given under "the hand and seal of Josias, son of Josias Wampatick, Sachem of ye Massachusetts, and grandchild unto Chicatabutt, formerly Grand Sachem thereof." And its origin still colors the Purchase.

But this color is elusive. The Purchase had its own company of Minute Men, and it had the only Tories in all Jaalam. It was the Purchasers who went to California in '49, while the Jaalam folks stayed home, but the last District School in Jaalam still persists at the Five Corners. Today the Purchasers own more trucks and tractors than the rest of the town, but still, of Saturdays, Wash Adams and his carry-all park in the Square amid the motors. The Purchase eludes exact definition.

* * *

And then, with a break in the convoy's passing, the talk swung to its first note. Will Cobb persisted: "Now'f we could all set together—," and Stan broke in drily: "Of course, you Purchasers are famous for gettin' together with other folks," and Will looked at him. Stan had hold of the wrong end of it. For it wasn't the Purchase that was out of step, but the other folks. Now wasn't it? Stan laughed, and shook his head hopelessly, and suddenly the pattern showed clear.

* * *

The Purchase was independent; we didn't think alike, didn't pull together, and so things went slowly. That we didn't like. Yet we couldn't imagine Jaalam without the Purchase. For without these sturdy dissenters the town would lack completeness—just as without this lad from Georgia this America would not be whole, as without this America the world would not be complete. You couldn't fit the Purchase into the pattern, for the Purchase was the pattern itself.

For New England was a Purchase, and so was Texas, and Canada, and the Argentine, and Australia, and South Africa, and once, long since, the younger sons had pushed down into Spain and Italy and had crossed the narrow seas to Anglia and Kent. In each Purchase, they had developed oddnesses; in all, they had grown after their own fashion. And still, when Town Meeting time came, we expected uniformity!

I knew, suddenly, that we'd never have that, and I knew that we didn't want it. True, we were critical of the other Purchases; they had their own ways of doing things, they didn't think exactly as we did and, as the boy from Georgia had said, they talked funny. But these very differences made each of us parts of the whole, and without the parts there could be no whole.

* * *

Seeing this, I was content with the Purchase and the Purchasers. And so, I think, were the others. The last section of the convoy swung through the Square, and the last jeep slowed as it turned eastward, and Geo'gia climbed aboard and waved. We broke up the morning meeting, and Stan Willis had the final word.

"Maybe," he told Will Cobb, "we can stand you folks a while longer. Sometimes we can't get along with you. But we couldn't get along without you, any time."

DANIEL CHASE

That "Early American" Was Gay

LITTLE REMAINS TODAY to show for the labors of the old itinerant "decorators" who traveled about our countryside adorning plaster and paneled walls with stenciled designs and painted scenes in exchange for bed and board and a bit of pay. Plaster is not durable, and paneling is apt to be painted over many times within a hundred years. Fortunately some of these primitive wall paintings have been preserved. They are interesting, not only as isolated examples of American Primitive painting, but also because they help us to reconstruct the richly decorative and colorful appearance of the typical early American interior.

To date there has been no general recognition of the striking fact that the early American home was gaily decorated inside and out—that roofs, clapboards, walls, floors, furniture, accessories, and draperies were brightly colored and patterned. The common, colorless idea of "Colonial," artificially fostered by the ruthless refinishing and wholesale reproduction of antiques and interiors, has blinded us to the wealth of color and design which characterized the homes of our ancestors. We, in our white colonial homes, endure monotonous natural-pine floors, uniform maple-or-pine furniture, unrelieved white painted walls and paneling. But the old homestead was frequently painted Venetian red, russet, or yellow ochre; when white, the roof was often red, the trim blue or green; furniture was painted or stenciled; floors, woodwork, and sheathing were often painted pumpkin yellow, red, blue, or green; stencil motifs frequently adorned the gray, rose, or yellow tinted walls; and walls and panels might be decorated with brisk landscapes and scenes.—From "American Primitive Painting," by JEAN LIPMAN. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

A First-Rate Journeyman Dramatist

IBSEN, LIKE WAGNER and Manet, has lived down his commentators, and is now ready to be examined and enjoyed for what he actually was, namely, a first-rate journeyman dramatist, perhaps the best that ever lived. . . .

He was . . . a highly respectable gentleman of the middle class, well-barbered, easeloving and careful in mind; a very skilful practitioner of a very exacting and lucrative trade; a safe and sane exponent of order, efficiency, honesty and common sense. From end to end of his life there is no record that Ibsen ever wrote a single word or formulated a single idea that might not have been exposed in a newspaper editorial. He believed in all the things that the normal, law-abiding citizen of Christendom believes in, from democracy to romantic love, and from the obligations of duty to the value of virtue, and he always gave them the best of it in his plays. . . .

When it began to be noticed, first by other dramatists and then by a widening public, that his ideas, after all, were really not extraordinary—that what he said, in the last analysis, was simply what every reasonably intelligent man thought—that his plays, for all their smashing air, were not actually blows at Christian culture—when this began to be understood, then he began to make his way, and all the serious dramatists of Europe began to imitate him. But they saw him, with their keener professional eyes, more clearly than the early and so absurd Ibsenites had seen him. They saw that he was not a brummagen prophet, but a play-maker of astounding skill—one who had a new and better method to teach them. And so, when they set out to follow him, what they imitated was not the imaginary mystifications that foolish fuglemen had read into his dramas, but his direct and adept manner of clothing simple and even self-evident arguments in unusually lucid and brilliant dramatic forms—in brief, his enormously effective technique as a dramatist. He didn't teach them to think extraordinary thoughts; he taught them to put obvious thoughts into sound plays.—From the Introduction by H. L. MENCKEN to "Eleven Plays of Henrik Ibsen." (New York: Modern Library.)

The Wash-Day

You lay still, Rosie.
I'll pack the clo'es, an' wash 'em down to the branch:
The water's high
An' the sun's right warm, I reckon.

Yes, it's Sunday,
But what o' that?
You jes' lay still. Mind this: that littlun there
He's got a mother—
I say, he's got a mother, an' her valuation
Hit couldn't be priced.

DORA READ GOODALE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Intimate Message: Washington

America's Attitude ..... *By Joseph G. Harrison*

This article and the article immediately under it throw further light on the problems of making ready for the peace to come,—a subject currently under discussion in "The World We Want" series appearing on this page.

Just as the United States has been vitally affected by the war outlook of such diverse nationalities as the Burmese, the Russians, and the Mohammedans of the Middle East, so these peoples will someday be intimately concerned with the peace outlook of the American people. Today, as in the days following World War I, it is clear that the postwar world will be strongly influenced by America's attitude toward it.

Will the United States willingly co-operate in the creation of a world order based on the principles of the Atlantic Charter or will it revert to selfish isolationism? Will it be prepared to contribute to the international police force which seems likely or will it expect others to do its work for it? Will it be willing to make some sacrifice of wealth and position in order to aid in the development of more backward countries or will it once again insist upon a high protective tariff?

Five Conclusions

These questions are recognized as of the utmost importance. In order to get a line on what the American people are thinking, the Foreign Policy Association has asked four prominent newspapermen from New England, the South, the Middle West and the Northwest to describe the attitude of the people of their sections toward these problems. At least five conclusions are indicated:

1. The American people do not yet regard this as a "people's war" and look upon it almost wholly as a grudge fight between themselves and those who attacked treacherously.
2. This country is uncertain as to what sort of order will follow the war and does not yet know what type of peace it hopes to see established.
3. Nevertheless, America is groping in the right direction and recognizes the necessity for a stronger international role on its part.
4. It is willing to help maintain world-wide order after the war even though American soldiers must stay on foreign soil to do so.
5. The war has resulted in a strong increase in anti-imperialism among the American people. This feeling seems to be particularly directed against the imperial policies of Great Britain and the Netherlands.

In describing the attitude of the Middle West, recognized as the most strongly isolationist part of the country prior to Pearl Harbor, William H. Hessler, foreign editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, writes, "In the realm of broader war and peace aims, public opinion is singularly inchoate.

"There is no significant number of people in the Middle West who regard this as a people's war. Neither do they regard it as a war for positive ends. We were attacked. We are out to destroy the war-making capacity of the attackers. We have national ideals. But we are not fighting to extend them. We are fighting simply for the right to enjoy them without asking anyone's leave. That seems to be the plain man's opinion."

At the same time, however, Mr. Hessler tells us that Middle Westerners "reject isolation as a political doctrine" and are "determined, with a fanatical and bitter earnestness, not to let another war flood the world again. They are far more earnest in their hatred of war than they were in 1919 or in 1939.

"Citizens generally are prepared to see the nation shoulder the task of helping to police the postwar world."

Much the same attitude is discovered in New England by Walter K. Schwinn, Associate Editor of the Hartford Courant, who writes that "the attitude (toward the war) is not positive but negative.

"The vision falters when the vista beyond victory is contemplated. The people of New England know why they are fighting—because the country was attacked—but they seem not to be wholly sure of what, if anything, they are fighting for beyond the crushing of their enemies. A general agreement exists that 'something ought to be done' to make certain that never again, or at least not within the predictable future, will the nation have to undergo the hardships, the losses and the griefs that now confront it. Hardly any one, whether erstwhile interventionist or erstwhile isolationist, will deny that the United States probably would have done better 20 years ago had it co-operated more closely with the rest of the world in establishing an international organization under which such a violent upheaval as the present one would have been rendered impossible."

Interventionist South

The South, always the most interventionist-minded part of the nation, also seems the most willing to assume postwar obligations of an international nature. Virginius Dabney, Editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, records that while "there has been no crystallization of views among thoughtful and informed Southerners, much less among the Southern rank and file . . . the current trend is clearly in the direction of some form of effective international collaboration.

One's guess at this stage—and it is only a guess—is that after the war there will be a greater willingness than ever before on the part of Southerners to participate in policing the world jointly with other powers, even if this entails relinquishment of certain sovereign rights by the United States."

Feeling in the Northwest parallels that in the other four sections. After a canvass of his region, Herbert Lewis, Editorial Director and Acting Managing Editor of the St. Paul Dispatch, writes that "the necessity for some degree of international collaboration is recognized by most of those who previously were outspoken in their isolationism.

"The course of the war will have an important bearing on these attitudes. Postwar thinking in the Northwest will depend in large part on the extent to which the experience of war brings the people to a comprehension that the risks of peace must take precedence over the risks of war."

Amé-Leroy: Distinguished French Internationalist

'The World We Want' Series *Fifth of 30 Articles*

The author of today's article on the world federation idea, a co-worker with Aristide Briand at Paris and Geneva and recognized authority on the field of federation, is herewith introduced by the organizer of this series.

By Ruth Cranston

It is not very usual in diplomatic life to see a close-knit domestic circle. Often the wife goes back to her own country for personal reasons or education of the children. The family is broken up and the husband stays alone at his post—or its members drift apart amid the complexities and distractions of an imposing ambassadorial establishment.

"I think we owe a large part of the success of our missions," says Madame Amé-Leroy, "to the picture we presented of a devoted French family, of united happy home life, in contrast with the domestic 'fasts' of ordinary diplomacy.

"Briand used to tease my husband about his devotion to his fireside—his adoration for his wife and little girl twins, Eliane and Josette. These were born during a Council of the League, and were christened by one of the Geneva poets 'the mascots' of the League of Nations. "Alas, poor League," says their mother—"I am afraid the little twins did not live up to their reputation!"

Familiar Sight

Aristide Briand's right-hand man in peace-politics for 13 years was Amé-Leroy. That distinguished and typically French figure—with the little iron-grey beard, fresh complexion, keen smiling eyes and great personal charm and dignity—was a familiar sight to frequenters of the international scene at Geneva during the years of 1920-33. He worked with Briand on the Federation of Europe plan, acted as technical expert for the French Delegation at the Disarmament Conference, served as French Consul-General at Geneva for a period, and whatever other French representatives were or were not present, was always at his post at every Council or Assembly meeting. Extremely popular in international circles, as with his own people, he was that rare combination: a Frenchman who is at once a passionate patriot and an equally passionate internationalist. After Briand passed on, he served France as Minister and Ambassador in several countries. He was Minister to Bavaria during Hitler's rise to power.

Amé-Leroy was born in Paris July 1, 1879. A graduate of the Faculty of Law and member of the Bar in Paris, he was attached first to the Ministry of Justice, later for many years to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the war of 1914—when he was a member of the staff of General Galieni—he was cited for bravery and received the Croix de Guerre and the Legion of Honor. He is also a Knight of Malta and has received the Grand Cross of the Republic and a great quantity of foreign Orders.

After World War I he became one of the most fervent servants of the cause of peace. "I remembered what I myself had lived through during those four years," he said. "I determined to ally myself with efforts so solve the problems created by that war and to help try to avert another. In his chosen life-work he had a great leader—Briand—and a remarkable partner: his wife.

Mme. Amé-Leroy, a strikingly beautiful woman, comes of an old French family. In spite of a sheltered and luxurious life, she early displayed outstanding courage and character. As a young girl student in Brussels during the first German invasion she was taken hostage and showed great bravery in that time of terrible danger and difficulty. In the present war she has been untiring in her efforts for her country. She created a Red Cross society in Portugal and sent to France several millions of francs and numerous wagons of food. She also ran a propaganda paper which she composed and edited. She is equally talented in verse and in prose and is at present writing her memoirs of the international events she has lived through at her husband's side during their years of varied diplomatic existence.

These have also had their lighter side.

Typical French Wit

Amé-Leroy has a typical French wit and love of a good story. He and Briand were often observed by their diplomatic cronies laughing over a "new one" between the strenuous hours of Geneva debate. He is also a great lover of music, and with good reason, for his father, Leon Leroy, was one of the best musicians of his time. He speaks German fluently—one of the things which made him a valuable emissary of France to that country. But he had small sympathy with the German temperament and point of view.

In many meetings and observations of Hitler he had ample opportunity to study his methods and the campaign going on under the Nazi regime. Again and again Amé-Leroy warned his own government

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Collaborators in Peace Planning for Thirteen Years

Dr. Amé-Leroy and Aristide Briand, caught in action at Geneva by the brush of A. Derso.

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The Country Speaks: Midwest

Study Groups Feature Postwar Planning ..... *By Dorothea Kahn*

We are wondering if some of our important newspapers in this area aren't trailing behind public opinion in their attitude to postwar planning. For at the very time these papers are brushing aside after-the-war plans as unnecessary and impractical, study groups here, there, and everywhere are preparing fall and winter programs which give this subject a place of honor.

These clubs certainly do not subscribe to a statement which appeared in the Chicago Daily News the other night: "We have not been taking much stock in after-the-war planning, as we cannot see how activities of that sort help the winning of the war very much, and unless we win, there is no use our planning, as that will be attended to in Berlin."

The last part of the sentence is true, but the people in the study groups don't agree with the first part. They think it's important to have something to fight for—that a high goal is as important an aid to victory as tanks. Or to quote the World Citizens Association in a statement put out by its Chicago office: "Enlightened public support for practical measures toward world justice and stability will strengthen American morale and weaken the Axis fight for world domination."

Lights in Many Halls

These fall evenings, the lights in many church halls, community centers, and libraries burn as plain folks of this big city and its suburbs gather to plan a better peace. About 25 of these groups are sponsored by the local branch of the World Citizens Association.

People from many walks of life are attending these meetings. The groups have been organized by all sorts of folks—some by members of church study circles, some by women who belong to the League of Women Voters. One group consists entirely of members of a woman's trade union, another of high school students, while others are composed of neighbors in exclusive suburbs. Some started before Pearl Harbor, but this nation's entry into the war did not cause any of them to quit. Since then, new units have been added.

There are other organizations at work promoting this study, among them the local branch of Federal Union and the Campaign for World Government. Also encouraging such study are some of the morale chairmen in the city-wide organization of the Office of Civilian Defense. In one South side community a group of citizens made a special study of postwar economic problems with the express intention of providing leadership in block meetings this fall.

The topic is being carried to groups in 34 Chicago neighborhoods by the Henry George School of Social Science. Classes are meeting one evening a week in libraries, churches, residences, and community houses. Courses are free, discussion leaders volunteering their services. Hiram B. Loomis, retired high school principal who is president of the school's board of trustees, believes ardently in the value of the work being done by these circles of learners.

"If Democracy's final victory is to be preserved as a heritage of permanent peace and prosperity," he says, "we must start thinking now about the problems arising out of war. This is a part of our job on the home front."

Spontaneous Interest

Of course these are organized activities. But there appears to be much spontaneous interest in the subject, to judge by requests for reading lists that come to the Library of International Relations here. From all over the midwest the library gets requests for bibliographies on postwar planning, and they come from men and women in such small cities as Kingsport, Tenn., Kearney, Neb., and Black River Falls, Wis.

Of course these people are the thinkers. There are no doubt many folks around here too busy with their daily round to give thought to matters beyond the immediate present. They are the ones, no doubt, who would like to think that there's no need for looking ahead into the problems of the future. To waken them to an interest in things beyond their own front doors will be the responsibility of the already awakened people in the little study groups.

To Change the Subject:

"I Before E, Except . . ." ..... *By Kimmis Hendrick*

Every time we think about the High Sierra we have mixed feelings. For one thing, it reminds us of sheer, startling magnificence—of mountain crags, of cold deep lakes, of darkness that hits the valleys before the day has left the mountain heights. But for another, alas, it reminds us of an essay we once wrote—and that reminds us of spelling.

We have always wished we lived in the days of Chaucer. Then the language was in its infancy. Norman French was adding beauty and variety to sturdy Anglo-Saxon. A fellow could spell as he pleased. That era lasted a long time, but it did not last half long enough to suit us.

We suppose our wishing is mostly self-justification. It is said that men and women who don't like mathematics failed to get their lessons like good boys and girls while they were young. Maybe it's the same with spelling. Maybe it's just sheer lack of attentiveness.

At any rate, when we got home from seeing Mt. Whitney for the first time, from having traced the Owens River to its source, from having pitched our tent on an ancient Indian camping ground, we wanted to make a written record of what we had seen and heard and done. Since we come of a family that takes fine china along when we go picnicking, for us the real adventure was sleeping in a tent and eating off pie tins. The tent impressed us most.

We have learned long since that when we feel the need to have our character developed, we have only to ask our wife to edit our manuscripts. She makes us climb the peaks of humility. If we are writing on something that has pulled our heart-strings, such as the plight of the underprivileged or the evils of liquor, we have nevertheless to be prepared to sit quietly by while she indulges in peal after peal of laughter. "Come on," we say, "that was only a typographical error."

Our latest trouble is "aqueduct." We want to spell it "acquaduct." What did we study Latin for so many years if "aqua" must turn betrayingly from an "a" to an "e" in the course of the centuries? And why can't we put in a "c" if we want to?

Anyway, there is great adventure in tracing the Los Angeles aqueduct to its source, however you spell it. Where it begins with the mouth of the Owens River, beauty is such that there are not even words to be spelled for the telling of it. Chaucer endures for his poetry, not his spelling. In our humble way, we wish we were the same.

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History Points Toward Inevitable World Federation

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Union is "the sole possible foundation for lasting peace," writes Dr. Amé-Leroy in this First Part of his contribution to these articles. Part Two will appear on this page tomorrow.

By Amé-Leroy

The problem of "The Postwar World" is in everyone's thought. Beholding this awful drama, all men feel that the very cause of civilization is in jeopardy, even the priceless common heritage which mankind has so laboriously won for itself down through the centuries.

This deep concern, now becoming more than ever acute by reason of present happenings, was previously confined to a little-heeded minority; today, however, it seems to have reached the thought of the masses—themselves so sorely affected by the painful ordeals of this world tragedy.

What will the globe, and Europe in particular, be like, when the war is over? The field for speculation unfortunately is tremendous, and it would be premature and rash to try to give it outline as yet. But on one point there seems to be general agreement. The ravaged nations need the ministration of healing methods both curative and preventive. Appropriate steps must be taken to prevent any repetition of the horrors they have come through.

This idea of a juridical organization of the world may be said to have now taken on a world-wide character, and to have rallied to itself all democratic nations. Heretofore, at each period of disaster remedial plans have been drawn up, often well thought-out and worthy of adoption. But with peace and calm once restored, it all remained in the realm of pure theory, and thenceforth all such plans and projects if remembered at all were looked on as the output of generously-minded dreamers, and said to be unsuited to present circumstances. Will today's drastic lessons bring nations and their governments to a better understanding of their duties and interests?

Actually, if we admit the interdependence of all civilized nations, the only solution that can possibly be reached is that they be joined, by political, economic, and intellectual ties, into a Union, the sole possible foundation for lasting peace.

This idea is not a new one. For centuries mankind has cherished a latent desire for one organized moral and juridical commonwealth. It may be said that no sooner did poets and philosophers emerge among the peoples of ancient times than their desire for peace found expression, and their hopes for a world free from violence were voiced, in the most diverse ways.

AT THIS HOUR . . .

The great poet, Victor Hugo, immediately after the war of 1870, uttered words that seem singularly appropriate to our present-day unhappy circumstances, writes Dr. Amé-Leroy. Hugo said:

"At this hour, war has just completed its sinister work that endangers civilization. An immense hatred fills the horizon. It seems a strange moment to speak of peace, and yet never could this word of peace be more profitably uttered than today. Peace is our inevitable goal. Mankind ever proceeds towards peace, even though it be through war. As for me, even now, through the widespread animosity that prevails, I catch clear glimpses of universal brotherhood . . . France has been buffeted by misfortune . . . All civilization will be affected by the repercussion of our fate, for whatever happens to France happens to the world. Hence general anxiety reigns, a vast uneasy expectation; hence 'the unknown' facing all peoples . . . Transformation alone can restore equilibrium to an unbalanced Continent. The ultimate dilemma is set before us. This transformation may come about through ill, or through good; by relapse to darkness, or by egress into the dawn . . . We shall have the European Republic. . . ."

On the continent of Asia, reverence and love for one's neighbor are extolled in the symbolism of Zoroaster, as also in the Code of Manu and in the doctrine of Confucius.

In Europe, the first attempts at federation took form in Greece, namely, those of the Amphictyonic Leagues which grouped together many small republics. Better still, Seneca, in his day, referred disdainfully to the frontiers separating people from people, and maintained that man should look on the whole world as the common dwelling-place of mankind.

The advent of Christianity, creating a single faith founded on love, and preaching equality, instilled in the hearts of men the same ideal, world-wide and international in its nature.

Down the centuries, many plans were worked out to bring about peace between nations by means of general agreements. The French especially brought forth proposals in this direction. Among them may be mentioned Chancellor Sully, who about 1615 recommended that Europe should be constituted into a "Very Christian Republic" to embrace all the European Christian States, to the exclusion of Infidels. A few years later, another Frenchman, Emeric Crucé, contemplated a peace on the basis of a Europe subordinated to arbitral institutions; not only Christians were to be admitted, but Eastern and Asiatic peoples also.

Later on, William Penn, founder of the Quakers' Colony in Pennsylvania, wrote an "Essay towards the Present and Future Peace of Europe." He advocated forming a Society of States, with a sort of federal parliament composed of representatives from each State and entrusted with the arbitration of all disputes. This plan, set forth in great detail by its author, deserves our special attention.

Then came the well known writings of Abbé de Saint-Pierre, a French philanthropist, whose "Plan for Perpetual Peace" was published at Utrecht in 1728 and at the time excited widespread interest. Briefly, this treatise urged a perpetual alliance between all rulers, who were to submit to the decisions of an assembly general, likewise sanctions against any one or more who should be guilty of infringing the general pact. Armies were to be reduced to mere police forces inside each State.

This plan, which had no practical outcome, was again taken up by Jean-Jacques Rousseau, one of the Apostles of Federalism. He was one of the first to insist on the interdependence of nations (one of the leading arguments in support of a collective organization) calling for a "European Republic." Later on, the German philosopher Kant also dealt with the problem of perpetual peace; he called for a federation of free States, republican in constitution, wherein the citizens themselves should decide on peace or war.

The Declaration of Independence of the United States of America on July 4, 1776, and then a little later, in France, the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, marked one of the most important stages in these aspirations of the peoples of the world to be their own masters, and to enthrone justice, liberty, and peace among themselves. The Constituent Assembly on May 22, 1790, voted the following Decree: "France renounces all wars of conquest, and will never use its armed forces against the liberty of any people."

In 1814 Count de Saint-Simon and Augustin Thierry published a work on "The reorganization of Europe, or the necessity of gathering the nations into a single body politic while preserving the national independence of each." "Every gathering of peoples," it said, "like every gathering of men, needs common institutions, needs an organization. Lacking these, force alone is the arbiter."

Saint-Simon, taking up the plan of Abbé de Saint-Pierre, drew up a scheme for the federal organization of Europe, with a general parliament. Curiously enough, Saint-Simon, deeming that the work of reorganizing Europe must begin with a limited association of States already enjoying a representative system, advocated that there first be set up a common parliament for France and Britain, a Franco-British Parliament to be joined subsequently by elected representatives from the other States.

A number of other Frenchmen, including Victor Considérant, Lamennais, Lamartine, dealt with this same problem of the European and world order, and showed that the development of the idea of human brotherhood is linked with that of the spirit of democracy.

H. G. Wells also wrote in 1918 prophetic words: "More and more does the choice stand out between a League of free Nations, or the prospect of a famished human race ransacking the smoking ruins of civilization in search of vanished sustenance."

An important turning-point on the road to the union of nations was the Peace Conferences at The Hague, in which the United States took an active part in close collaboration with the French Delegation and its President Léon Bourgeois, whose name is linked with the history of French democracy.

Finally, after the ordeals of World War I, things came to the point where a first attempt was made to achieve the collective organization of nations. President Wilson deemed that the time had come for the United States to urge all countries to put into concrete form what hitherto had found expression only as an aspiration.

The Fourteenth Point of his message of Jan. 8, 1918, read: "A general association of nations must be formed by definite agreements offering mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity, both to small and large States."

The rejection of the Covenant by the American Senate, it will be remembered, dealt a mortal blow to the League of Nations by robbing it from its very birth of the universal character it had to have to carry out its purposes. Thus rendered impotent on the political plane, the Geneva body nevertheless carried out most useful work in the economic, intellectual, and social spheres, which it would be unjust to undervalue.

Parallel to the above activities, very many groups and important international associations devoted themselves to examining and spreading the idea of world conciliation and organized peace.

Continued from Page Above

as to what Hitler was plotting and the certain disaster that lay ahead if he should not be stopped in time. He got small satisfaction—indeed from some of the more outspoken pro-Fascist sympathizers of France he was definitely warned that he had better keep silent "if he did not wish to break his own neck."

He was terribly impressed with the moulding power of the Nazis on young people and is convinced that it will take generations to re-educate them and the people of the countries they have occupied—where unbridled hatred has been let loose.

Naturally he was no favorite with the Führer. When Hitler took France Amé-Leroy was Ambassador to Portugal. He was the first French Minister to receive his dismissal. He lost all that he possessed in France, including a wonderful library and some splendid art collections. As soon as he was able, he brought his family to America. He is now teaching on the Faculty of Law and Political Science in the French University of New York.

People ask "Will France rise again?" When one sees the Amé-Leroys one is sure of it.

"I am so thankful we are all together—so grateful to be in America and that I have my children with me, and a few things we saved from the wreck. We have tried," says the mother, "to bring a little piece of France here with us."

They have done it—and some of the spiritual furniture of France as well: the gallantry, the courage, the "eternal flame" of the undefeatable French soul.

"No use looking to the past," says Amé-Leroy. "Our eyes and energies must be turned steadfastly to the future—what we are going to make of this new world through all we have learned and suffered."

That is a spirit—a people—that can never die. For it is one with the onward-moving spirit of life itself.

Notebook Form

These articles are presented in notebook form for easy preservation. Cut the page from top to bottom along the line at the left of the two notebook pages. Then fold—do not cut—the two notebook pages, back to back along the horizontal line which separates them halfway down the page. Holes for notebook rings can then be punched at the indicated points and cardboards or other materials used for covers.

Today's Woman

Wartime Gives Gertrude Mayer Her Opening to Prove Worth Of Mature-Woman Model

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If Washington had warned the fashion world in one of its official pronouncements that "for the duration, because they are basically essential to the war effort, glamorous fashion models are hereby placed on the priorities list," the distracted designers and manufacturers in the fashion industry might have been better prepared to cope with the current shortage of a basic essential to them—the fashion model.

As it happened, no warning could be read in the restrictions of WPB's lengthy L-85 code for the fashion industry. Yet somehow, suddenly, there is a dire shortage of the young, chic American beauties who have up until now made fashion modeling a lucrative career.

Field for Older Women

But this present shortage of the usual, and hitherto only acceptable type of professional model, has opened up a new field for older women, according to Miss Gertrude Mayer, New York's expert trainer of professional models. Interviewed at her training school on Fifth Avenue, Miss Mayer, an attractive, blue-eyed blonde edition of the smart - young - matron - model - type, predicted an entirely new trend in models, with the mature woman of good-but-not-thin figure leading the demand.

"When designers and manufacturers learned last month that the typical young, pretty-girl models they had always used were not available, they asked me for the next best thing," Miss Mayer explained. "I sent them attractive young matrons and well-proportioned older woman. It was just the chance for which I'd been waiting for years.

Make Appropriate Models

"It's been my conviction ever since I first started training models, back in 1927, that older women with well-proportioned figures were far better and certainly more appropriate models for distinctive, expensive designer creations. It's usually the older woman who has the money to spend on such clothes anyway. The buyer in the showroom usually has to imagine how the expensive, intricately-cut original worn by the tall, beautiful young model is going to look on his customers who are probably mature, attractive women, the owners of several figure problems together with the wherewithal to buy the costume he's looking at."

Miss Mayer continued, with justifiable pride, "Today my long-held belief in older-women models is proving to be a good idea indeed; I could place 41 trained models this week, if I knew where to find them. But comparatively few women, faced with the necessity for earning a living in middle life, give fashion modeling serious consideration. Yet it's a field that pays well, from $50 a week up, and pleasant, interesting work."

Proves Lucrative Work

A typical example of an older woman who makes a good thing out of professional modeling is white-haired, mature size-16, Mrs. Ann Swanson, 55 years old, whose earnings support two grandchildren while their father is in the armed services. Miss Mayer trained her for professional modeling when she was 50. Mrs. Swanson has bought a house from her earnings. If she wanted to, Mrs. Swanson could stop modeling and take the job of stylist for the firm for which she works, putting on style shows throughout the country.

Mrs. Beatrice Kessel, another success story of modeling in one's maturity, trained with Miss Mayer when she was well over 40. She doesn't say how old she is now, but her size is a comfortable 42.

Miss Mayer has an excellent record of placing models in jobs; it has always hovered around 87 per cent of trainees, but this year it has been almost perfect—99 per cent.

Occasionally Miss Mayer has a call for an unusual model. A few weeks ago Montgomery Ward phoned her, requesting a model to pose for fashion photographs. The dimensions must be 44 bust, 37 waist, 47 hips—and only 5 feet 5½ inches tall; Miss Mayer had never schooled a girl or woman with anywhere near those proportions, so her files yielded a blank. She recalled seeing in a movie, one time, a character actress whose proportions loomed close to those required by Montgomery Ward. She didn't remember the actress's name, but her trained eye recalled the figure and face so she traced the actress through Actors Equity, got her phone number, and that afternoon Miss Lucille Rogers got the job!

Mothers and daughters training together are no novelty at Miss Mayer's salon, either. Sometimes mothers come along to assure themselves of the propriety and responsibility of a fashion-modeling training school. Sometimes they take the course in self-improvement, convinced of its merit when they observe the change from awkward prettiness into graceful beauty in their own offspring. Sometimes, too, they do occasional modeling themselves.

Courtesy of Mayfair Mannequin Academy

Top left: Mrs. Jane Wickersham, one of the successful mature-woman models whose grace and poise win her many opportunities in the manikin and movie field. Top right: Mrs. Alice Nutt in four of her characteristic poses, which range from scrub woman to society lady. She is also a favorite model for story illustrators. Lower left: Mrs. Ruth Wheeler modeling 5-strand Tecla pearl necklace in a graceful black lace evening gown. Lower right: Mrs. Ann Swanson whose earnings as a model support two grandchildren while their father is in the armed forces.

Part-Time Work Taps Britain's Reserves of Womanpower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

While the United States is just beginning to mobilize its woman power for war work, civilian and military, Britain is already tapping her reserves of women who, on account of their household and other duties, do not come under the Registration for Employment Order.

These women are now being called upon to volunteer for part-time work. The scheme, though looked upon at first with some suspicion by both potential employers and employees, has proved a real success. This is largely due to the co-operation of employers' organizations, the trade unions and the Government, and to the readiness and speed with which certain obstacles—such as taxation and unemployment insurance questions, labor regulations, the operation of the Essential Works Order, and so on—were removed or adapted to the new and unusual situation.

What the Women Say

Within the comparatively short space of six or eight months after some pacemakers had made the start, part-time has become the watchword up and down the country. It is being arranged privately by small firms and shopkeepers, whose staffs have been called up, and it is being organized on a wide scale by large concerns in their workshops and administrative departments. The part-time worker is recruited locally and she (it is chiefly women who come under this scheme) replaces the younger "mobile" woman who is required for the women's services.

Women, when asked why they so readily responded to this scheme, say that they like to earn "a little extra" on their own, particularly since their earnings are not taxed. Some enjoy the change which work outside the home brings into their lives. Others explain that it gives them satisfaction to participate in the country's all-out effort. The setting up of hundreds of day nurseries and of crèches in many of the factories has also greatly helped in developing the scheme.

What the Managements Say

Industry is appreciative of its "household brigade." The part-timers have even proved capable of greater output than full-time workers, especially on monotonous jobs. Department stores employ large numbers of part-timers and find it good policy to make them feel that they are just as much in everything as the regular staff. Part-timers are expected to be punctual and efficient, and in return they are offered the same privileges as the regular staff.

Until recently, even the "over thirties" were considered insufficiently adaptable for many jobs. Now women of over 40, 50 and 60 have found their way into workshops and offices as part-time workers and are welcomed by the managements. They prove to be as good workers as the young ones, and it is recognized by the employers that they are "steadier, more reliable, better time-keepers, and cause less trouble generally" than their young colleagues. This should not be forgotten once the war is over.

Many are the household arrangements women make to enable them to do part-time work. Two married sisters, for instance, each with a couple of small children, take over duties from each other once a day at the bench and at the cooking stove. A mistress and her maid take the same job, working on alternate shifts. In short, women in all sorts of professions have undertaken to work on day or evening shifts for a minimum of 12 hours a week.

Factory Workers Cheer and Are Cheered by 'Lunch Hour Follies'

By Inez Whiteley Foster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Exactly as the hands of the time clocks pointed to eleven, flocks of girls clad in crisp wash dresses hurried eagerly out of the yard of the gigantic Radio Corporation of America factory at Harrison, New Jersey, and dashed across the street to find places in the cafeteria where they could eat and look at the same time.

After trial presentations at Brooklyn shipyards, the first of a series of noontime performances of "The Lunch Hour Follies" was being presented to war-industry employees, of which over 80 per cent in this particular factory were women.

In half-hour shifts, four thousand girls that noontime, each wearing a large identification badge with a picture of herself on it, laughed and applauded delightedly as some of Radio and Broadway's best known actors and actresses did their utmost to entertain and encourage the "Second Front."

Devoured Amid Smiles

Though hot food was available, almost every girl carried a paper bag, and like lightning, homemade sandwiches supplemented with "bought" desserts and milk shakes disappeared. Smiling faces looked towards the temporary stage erected in the cafeteria center—and glowed with laughter as Arthur Elmer, Radio's really funny Master of Ceremonies, admonished a near-by watcher: "Mabel, finish your crusts before you begin your pie!"

Especially they loved his good-humored impersonations of movie stars Nelson Eddy and Bette Davis; and they enjoyed the clever girl act which followed him. "The Favorettes," a quartette of attractive girls almost the same ages as many in their audience, burlesqued Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody" and sang to them for the first time "Solid Susabelle," which Broadway's Harold Rome has dedicated to the girl war-industry workers of America.

At the twenty-ninth minute exactly, chairs and trays were pushed back, however, and each R. C. A. "aproned soldier" went promptly back to her own particular job—working on filaments or assembling and mounting radio tubes and other war aids.

Wholeheartedly Contributing

Broadway has wholeheartedly contributed some of its best talent to the producing end of the "Follies." Kurt Weill, composer of the "Beggar's Opera" and "Lady in the Dark," and producer Moss Hart are already volunteer managers of traveling units. Requests for performances arrive almost daily from factory managements in various sections of the United States; and it is expected that at least one show a week will soon be ready for presentation.

Run on a non-profit basis, fees for each performance at present range from $200 to $300, covering only expenses and the weekly salaries of actors; the latter are fixed at $50, regardless of the number of shows given daily or whether lunch hours take place at three, four, or five o'clock in the morning as is frequently the case for "swing shifts."

Credit Due Aline MacMahon

The idea of lunch-hour entertainments originated in England where it has had great success. Since 1940, under the sole direction of two British organizations, National Service Association (ENSA) and the Council for Encouragement of Music and Arts (CEMA), an average of 850 entertainments a week has been given for England's factory workers.

Credit for the formation of the American "Lunch Hour Follies" belongs to Miss Aline MacMahon, distinguished star of Hollywood and Broadway, who is now appearing in a leading role in Maxwell Anderson's newest play, "The Eve of St. Mark."

Realizing that Russia, Germany, and England were all providing factory entertainment, Miss MacMahon approached the American Theater Wing War Service a few months ago with ideas for a project to provide similar entertainment in American plants. She won the immediate attention and approval of its celebrated board of directors, including playwright Rachel Crothers and producer Antoinette Perry. A committee was formed and activities were soon under way.

Theater Wing Donates

On the strength of test performances in two Brooklyn shipyards, the American Theater Wing donated $10,000 to Miss MacMahon's project, and the services of such stars as Selena Royle, Arlene Frances, and Anne Francine were enlisted.

"This is the first time that American entertainment and American production have worked hand in hand," said Miss MacMahon, taking a few minutes from rehearsals for her new play to discuss the project. "We expect definite results from our shows. Europe has proved that such recreation does step up production, and we are now expecting to prove it for ourselves.

"We already have a Hollywood Writers' Committee working on our new projects and we shall soon be ready to start similar units from the West Coast.

"We want to provide diversion which is topical and always about things with which factory workers are concerned today. Our next step, we hope, will be the organization of large tours, perhaps in trucks or trailers, which can cover a large number of the outlying factories. "Our casts have all been perfectly wonderful in donating both their time and efforts; for while they are paid a minimum salary, it is very little in comparison to the sums most of them are accustomed to earn. They work hard, all hours night and day under varying conditions, and their performances, sometimes continuous for several hours, represent a real contribution to our national morale.

Builds Morale

"While thus trying to do all we can, in our own entertainment way, to deal with the realistic problems of today," she went on, "we hope not only to improve war factory production, but also to win for the theater a recognized place as an important aid in building morale."

If the gay smiles on the faces of the R. C. A. girls that one day can be counted on as any criterion, Miss MacMahon's idea is already sure-fire, for more than one "Susabelle" returned to her job inspired to do a better afternoon's work.

Make Them Look Pretty!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The gifts you send to men and women in the service must be small, and your choice is necessarily restricted—but there is no limit to the care which you may lavish on their preparation. Part of the fun in giving gifts is to make them look as pretty as you can, with attractive wrappings, seals, and ribbon. These details speak softly but eloquently of your thoughtfulness and affection.

Two especially useful assortments of gift wrappings, together, will take care of almost everybody on your list. One is called the Service Man's Packet. It contains inside and outside wrappings, with seals and ribbon, for three large or six small packages.

In buying this, you specify whether your gifts are for a man in the Air Corps, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Army—and you then receive the package which contains seals bearing the insignia of his branch of the service. This insignia makes the wrapping as distinctive as the recipient's own uniform—and knowing the pride he feels in that insignia, you can be sure it will please him.

A larger assortment, the Gift Wrapping Chest, offers gay wrappings appropriate for dressing up gifts for the lads in the service or for folks on the home front. This chest looks like a present itself. It includes sixteen sheets of paper in eight different designs, cotton ribbon, seals, cards, tying tape, outside wrappings, and outside labels. There's enough of all this to wrap 20 to 25 packages, and you can combine different papers, ribbons, and seals to get effects that are distinctly individual.

TOMATO
RAREBIT
For a treat all the family will enjoy, make this dish with MADONNA Pure Tomato Paste. A 6 oz. can or glass jar contains 2 lbs. of fresh, luscious, sun-ripened California tomatoes. No artificial coloring or preservative. Economical because it's a concentrate. Low priced. For 52 FREE recipes, write Riverbank Canning Co., Dept. M, 99 Hudson St., New York, N. Y. To make excellent Tomato Juice add 4 parts of water to one part of Madonna Tomato Paste.
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MADONNA
Tomato Paste

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Girl Drivers Cut Upkeep Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Raleigh, N. C.

The "feminine touch" has increased the efficiency of North Carolina's public school transportation system, reduced operating expenses and promoted safety. A new peak of efficiency has been reached this year, the authorities say.

The number of girl drivers has increased from 100 in 1940 to more than 1,000 at the present time, most of them ranging in age from 16 to 18 years. The buses they operate require 40 per cent less money for repairs and 20 per cent less fuel, over routes on which men and boys formerly were employed.

When the State's school system began employing boys as drivers there were many who disagreed with this procedure, but it soon developed that a forward step had been taken. The boys improved the records of adults.

Then, when girls were put behind the steering wheels, there was another wave of mild criticism, but this was soon turned into admiration. Girl drivers have not been involved in a single serious accident, and they are saving the State much money.

In one North Carolina county more than 50 per cent of the school bus drivers are girls and women, in another more than 25 per cent. In Wake County, which operates 131 buses and has 250 certified drivers, a girl was adjudged tops in 1941-1942.

County superintendents report that girls meet their schedules on time, in additions to the money they save and the record for safety they have achieved.

Girls came into the pitcure when war industries began to attract the older high school boys at inflated wages. In one county the shortage of school bus drivers became so acute that in some instances, mothers took up where their sons had left off. First, there was one of these. Then the father qualified, and now there are nine mothers and an equal number of fathers available for service.

With an average of 36 miles covered daily by each bus, North Carolina's fleet of more than 5,000, transporting 350,000 children to and from rural schools, is scheduled to travel over 28,000,000 miles during the present session. The investment is $5,000,000.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith Re-elected President of National W.C.T.U.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Evanston, Ill., was re-elected President of National W. C. T. U. at the 68th annual convention here Monday. Formerly of Des Moines where she was head of the Iowa W. C. T. U., Mrs. Wise had headed up the national organization since 1933 Delegates rose in unison and cheered her re-election.

All other officers were re-elected except Mrs. Anna Deyo, Corresponding Secretary who retired on account of illness and was succeeded by Miss Lily Grace Matheson, Neenah, Wis., a field secretary. Mrs. Deyo held the post for 27 years.

Other officers re-elected are: Vice-President, Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, New York; Treasurer, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Evanston and Recording Secretary, Mrs. Elle G. Burger, Springfield Mo.

Mrs. Smith read a message from Mrs. Ella A. Boole, of Brooklyn, President of World W. C. T. U. and Honorary President of the national body. Due to crowded transportation conditions, Mrs. Boole did not choose to attend the convention.

She has missed only six conventions since she attended the first in Philadelphia in 1885. Mrs. Boole in her message lamented the liberty being given the liquor traffic all over the world, and sent along the money she would have spent attending the convention as a donation to the temperance cause. She said, "W. C. T. U. is needed now more than ever before."

In an address to the convention Sunday, Dr. George Barton Cutten, retiring President of Colgate University, declared moral values are involved in the prohibition fight, and he didn't therefore see how the church could keep out of it.

"When the church members of the country know the facts and really mean business and decide that they have had enough of the liquor traffic, they will make short work of it. And I want to be in that fight when it comes. I want to join with the intelligent people, the people who look things fairly and squarely in the face, and who will join together to remove this physical, social, moral and religious scourge, to free the captive, and—better than anything else—to protect the young from danger and defeat."

Dr. Charles Allen Clark, recently returned Presbyterian missionary from Korea and Japan, declared that "Japan fairly swims in strong drink," and he bitterly blamed the Japanese for the spread of strong drink, the opium habit and prostitution in Korea. He added that "the Christian church was the first great temperance organization in Korea, but that since 1910 when the Japanese seized Korea any work along temperance lines by missionaries would have been bitterly resented as opposition to government monopoly."

Dr. Clark paid quite a tribute to native Koreans who are carrying on in the interest of Christianity and temperance and he said he wanted to go back as soon as the Japanese are driven out. He has spent 40 years in this field.

Alabama's present crusade for prohibition was the subject of a panel discussion Monday night with the chief speaker being Dr. W. Earl Hotalen, executive secretary of the Alabama Temperance Alliance, who told of the work done to date and the prospects for action next year with the support of a favorable state administration which has already moved to restrict liquor sales to state stores.

Community Services Urged

By the Associated Press

San Francisco

Speedy organization of needed community services was recommended by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in an interview as the best means of getting large numbers of women into war industries quickly.

An official at a large Southern California aircraft plant Mrs. Roosevelt visited recently was only one of several who asked her the same question: "Why can't we get more women into these jobs right away?"

"When I told him I thought it was because there has been no mobilization of community services, he asked me what I meant," she continued. "People sometimes forget that women have had jobs at home and still have them."

They can't leave their home jobs, she pointed out, until they can get substitute ways of getting the work done. Day nurseries have been talked of a good deal and many are springing up, but not so much has been said about such things as community laundries, family restaurants with home meal prices, and registration agencies where a working woman can quickly find someone to stay with a child.

She spoke of proposals for factories and families to share the cost and responsibilities of setting up nurseries for workers' children, and said the mobilization problem was one for each community to meet, although impetus might have to come from outside agencies.

Efforts to get the problem met by civilian defense organizations has been a failure, Mrs. Roosevelt added, perhaps because "not enough people had the vision to see what would happen as soon as more women went into industry."

"There should be restaurants where a whole family could get breakfast and lunch at the same cost they could have it at home," she said, "and where a woman could order in the morning a partially prepared meal to take home at night."

New Era of Dressing the Bride

By the Associated Press

New York

Don't tell grandmother, but . . . A new era of dressing the bride—its pace positively breathtaking—is here.

No more are the days of the giggling miss, spending months choosing patterns, submitting possibilities to a council of chattering intimates and then heckling the dressmaker to the brink of total exasperation.

Now it's just a matter of a few hours.

The popular wedding-during-his furlough has caused dressmakers, caterers, florists and other commercial parties to matrimony to step up production to match the speed of the times, a survey shows.

"If it's for a bride we'll do anything," is the keynote.

Take, for instance, a dress shop memo:

"Bride bought wedding dress this a. m. It was fitted and ready for wedding this afternoon."

Another, from a caterer:

"Girl came in Monday, made plans for Wednesday wedding. Cancelled it Tuesday, came back Wednesday morning, asking us to get ready for Wednesday afternoon. We were ready."

Today's brides still cling to the traditional white satin and veils, but, the survey revealed, in a less "fussy" degree.

Said a dress spokesman:

"If there are going to be nine guests in a tiny chapel, she still wants 'the works.'"

High-Paying Position for Exceptional Women in Basic Nation-Wide Program

An unusual opening with old established firm, paying $200 to $250 in percentage income and bonus per month, with advancement. The work is important to welfare of children and calls for high-type, resourceful women, with good social background, teaching, P. T. A. or club leadership experience, ambitious to do something worthwhile in the present emergency. We do not want office workers or agents. No previous experience required. Training Course in your city at our expense prepares you to take charge of program in your locality. The kind of women we want are:

1. Married women whose family income needs to be supplemented to meet higher living costs and income taxes, or to set aside money for children's education, war bond purchases, etc.
2. Wives of men in the Armed Forces or single women specially qualified, who wish to augment the family income and at the same time take part in a basic, nation-wide program.

QUALIFICATIONS:

American, white. Age 28 to 48. College education or equivalent with background suited to high-type associates. The type of person who likes people, knows how to handle them, and enjoys work that allows use of personal initiative and mental alertness. Write qualifications, age, education, experience and family responsibilities. Letters held in confidence. Personal interview arranged with those who qualify. Address Box E-47, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Easy Steps to Correct English

Introducing the Family of Words

Second of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The first adventure we shall enjoy together is learning about a sentence. The reason for this is simple: whenever you speak or write, you use a sentence.

Have you ever realized that a group of words expressing a complete thought is a sentence? Thus we can say:

A sentence is a group of related words expressing a complete thought.

In every sentence there is an important word; that is, a word expressing action. The word that expresses this action is called a verb.

Here are some examples of verbs:

go, swim, skate express physical action;

study, ponder, think express mental action;

is, are, was, were, appear, seem express less obvious action, also called *state of being, relation,* or assertion.

FINDING THE VERB FIRST

Can you find the verb, the word of action, in this sentence?

1. An eagle flew through the darkness.

You answer *flew*—because *flew* is the word of action.

Exercise 1

Underscore the verb, the word of action, in each sentence.
Example:

Proper education gives enjoyment.

Proper education *gives* enjoyment.

1. The ship came safely through the channel.
2. The poet loved beauty.
3. Waves dashed over the little boat.
4. The bell rang at the appointed time.
5. The boy studied far into the night.
6. Leisure offers many diversions.
7. Music appealed to the child.

PRESTO! THE SUBJECT APPEARS

In every sentence the verb must have a subject because someone or something must perform the action that the verb expresses. Whatever performs this action is called the subject.

Here is an easy way to find the verb and the subject in any sentence.
Example:

Down the hill toward his home runs the boy.

Find the verb first: it is *runs.*

Now ask: Who or what *runs?*

Does *hill* run? No; then *hill* is not the subject.

Does *home* run? No; then *home* is not the subject.

Does *boy* run? Yes; then *boy* is the subject.

Exercise 2

Underscore the subjects in Exercise 1.
Method:

Ask yourself this first question: Which word is the verb?

Ask yourself this second question: Who or what is doing the action of the verb? The answer is your subject.

Pay no attention to the remaining words in a sentence when finding only the verb and its subject.

Exercise 3

Underscore the verb and the subject in these sentences. Remember your method!

CAUTION: The verb and its subject may be together or separated; they may be at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of the sentence. As in a game of Hide-and-Seek, look until you find the verb and the subject.

1. For several hours George studied a grammar.
2. At the end of the trail suddenly appeared a deer.
3. Hand-carved totem poles tell an interesting story.
4. John, after many struggles, finally broke habits of indolence.
5. Lincoln, in all crises, expressed honesty and courage.
6. In the autumn, Bert especially enjoyed the trees on the old plantation.
7. A friend of mine studies every evening for an hour.

Conclusion: In this lesson we were introduced to a sentence and to the two important members of its family: a verb and a subject.

In our next lesson, we shall start to recognize verbs that are incorrectly used. Let us replace them immediately with the correct ones.

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—came; 2—loved; 3—dashed; 4—rang; 5—studied; 6—offers; 7—appealed.

Exercise 2: 1—ship; 2—poet; 3—Waves; 4—bell; 5—boy; 6—Leisure; 7—Music.

Exercise 3: 1—studied, George; 2—appeared, deer; 3—tell, poles; 4—broke, John; 5—expressed, Lincoln; 6—enjoyed, Bert; 7—studies, friend.

Lesson 3 will run Saturday. Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

The Bicycle Made Its Comeback First of All on the College Campus

So integral a part of college life is the bicycle that the opening of several of the women's colleges the other day was heralded by a bicycle jam at the local express stations in their respective college towns. It is in fact due to the enthusiastic use of bicycles on the part of college girls that women homemakers today are less noticeable as they pedal to the shops in Eastern gas-rationed towns and suburbs. Cycling is wholesome activity, belonging somehow to the freedom and group experience of college. These five setting out together in the crisp autumn sunshine, along the already colorful tree-lined streets of Aurora, N. Y., are Wells College girls.

British Boys Help With Harvest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

This summer has seen thousands of school children and young people in all parts of the British Isles giving up part of their holidays to help with the harvest. One invitation to help in this indispensable work included the following passage:

"Famine in Europe is costing thousands of lives and inflicting great suffering, especially on young children. In order to prevent a similar catastrophe in this country, it is essential that we should all do what we can to help in harvesting the crops and making it possible to produce more food. Boys of fifteen and upwards can render a great service by giving up some of their holidays in order to do hard work in the fields, and the International Voluntary Service for Peace offers them the opportunity during August and September of this year."

In Different Countries

For many years the I. V. S. P. has been at work in different countries helping, where needed, to repair the havoc left by avalanche, flood, and earthquake, to feed people whose normal supplies were stopped by war, to create parks and swimming pools in areas stricken by unemployment—in short to bring together young men and women of different countries to serve those in need, in a manner similar to that adopted in war by the International Red Cross.

By taking part in the agricultural schemes organized by the I. V. S. P. boys were not only helping to meet the present urgent need for food, but were also enlarging the work done by an organization which exists to create better international relationships in the future. These camps have been run throughout the summer with the approval of the County War Agricultural Committees, and much of the necessary equipment, including tents, camp beds, blankets and cooking utensils, have been lent by these organizations.

A visitor to one of these camps found 30 boys with six adult men leaders. The cooking and storekeeping, etc., was being done by young women, some of them school teachers on holiday. All were under canvas on a beautiful site in the Surrey hills.

Boys of all classes have attended this camp. Many came from London schools and factories and for some of these it was their first visit to the country. The boys worked 36 hours a week (weather permitting) on corn stooking, potato lifting, bracken cutting, market gardening, and other similar work. This was done in teams of about six, under a leader, often selected from among the boys themselves. If the farm needing help was some distance away, the boys were conveyed in lorries, or sometimes those who had bicycles were selected for the job. They set off each day, except Sundays, soon after an early breakfast, taking their food with them. The meal was eaten at midday when a break was arranged for lunch and recreation.

After the Day's Work

After the day's work the teams returned happy, but tired and very hungry. The pleasant and welcome sight and smell of cooking over an open wood fire, greeted them as they trudged up the last hill. After a good wash and an appetising meal everyone was ready to spend the rest of the day in sport, or exploring the surrounding countryside. Some evenings there would be sing-songs round a camp fire. This, of course, before dark, owing to blackout regulations. Then, again hungry, all were ready for [illegible] cocoa and bread and butter before turning in for the night.

The boys are paid the recognised rates for their work according to age, and it is hoped that enough money will be earned to pay all the expenses of the camp. Any surplus income over expenditure on the cost of the scheme, will be used either for helping on the work of the I. V. S. P. in the East End of London, or for extending the work of Youth Services, whichever the boys decide.

The aim of these Youth Services is: (a) To spread the spirit of friendship by encouraging the members of the 14-18 age group, of any nationality, to give practical help to those in need, and (b) To do all that is possible for the young people themselves by giving them opportunities of achieving a fuller life by serving the community in the spirit of I. V. S. P. in ways most attractive to and suitable for them, of increasing their habits of self-reliance, of gaining experience by communal self-government, and of keeping fit by hard work, adventure and games.

F. C.

Through the Editor's Window

Yes, the Schools Are Different This Year

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps your young neighbors who go to high school have been in your cellar recently, collecting tin cans and scrap as part of the community drive? This may be the difference you have noted so far in the schools this year: children doing a grown-up job like helping to clear out accumulated junk. But in many other ways the schools are different; and if we, the people, are to co-operate with them and appreciate their active gearing for wartime service we need to be aware of these differences.

There is for one thing, a new seriousness. Most of the older boys realize that they may constitute the armed forces of the future who will be in action when the war is actually concluded. I see them on the subway each day and listen to their conversation, for I travel with whole car-loads of them on their way to high school. Their books are mathematics, chemistry, and physics texts, and they show by their questions of one another that they have studied their lessons more than superficially. Even the girls (when not talking about the boys) are talking about the natural sciences, where they used to be talking of dramatics, dances, the school paper, and the day's theme. Furthermore it used to be popular to say you just couldn't do mathematics, while for mathematics these days both boys and girls, I find, seem to show a wholesome respect.

* * *

Again, youngsters now include work, both volunteer and paid, in the concept of their days. Reports from many parts of the United States indicate that more work certificates are being applied for than ever before. In Los Angeles the schools are allowing time for out-of-school employment. For example, leaves of absence are granted to pupils helping with the harvest. In Providence, R. I., there has been talk of releasing children early each day to work in the local stores. In Washington, D. C., the school department of attendance and work-permits reports that "pupils are practically rushing out of classrooms to jobs."

Almost every day there is sent to my desk by our newspaper library a clipping reporting some further school system closing long enough to enable the high school children to "save the crops" of something or other. In "critical shortage areas" of Ohio, for example, it is apples. In northern New York it is grapes. Elsewhere it has been tomatoes.

All this hasn't of course actually affected every community. In my own, the children with the exception of the salvage campaign are not as yet part-time members of the workaday world. But it cannot help influence the attitude of many young people, even before actual work is demanded of them. Our boys and girls are called on to grow up to this new responsibility of being really needed by the adult world. Those who are already working—in the stores, the fields, on the farms—are doing so not merely because they think it would be nice to work a little, not even necessarily because they need the money, but because if they didn't come to the rescue the work would not be done and valuable materials would be lost.

* * *

This realization that their country needs them is a great steadier. Where "work" hasn't come into the high school program of your own town or city, you can strengthen your boys and girls by helping them to know more about the service young people are rendering elsewhere. Particularly they should know what British boys and girls are doing. These are days made to challenge youth.

To help dramatize in the high schools the need the United States has for trained young people making ready to join the armed forces in various branches, to serve in the many branches of war work and to acquire special skills that will be needed later but must be gained through serious preparation now, the High School Victory Corps has recently been launched by the U. S. Office of Education. This new student organization, which is expected to form branches in every high school, has been explained in the news columns of this paper recently. It calls for a voluntary enrollment of boys and girls who wish to line up to take definite needed places in the war effort.

General membership is for anyone interested, and stresses a program of physical fitness, taking courses that will make one useful to the war effort later, and participation in at least one form of wartime service such as any one of the civilian defense activities (fire watcher, warden, etc.), model airplane building, community service such as taking part in salvage campaigns or looking after children of mothers in war work, part-time employment to help meet shortages. Then during the last year or two of schooling these members may specialize in one of the divisions: Air, Land, Sea, Production, and Community Service.

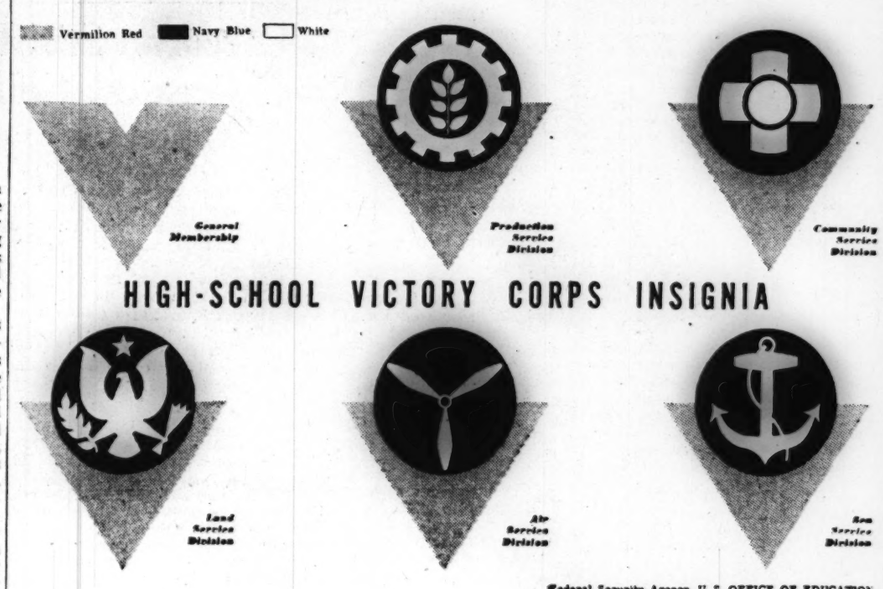
Membership in the Production Division, for example, includes taking courses leading toward work in agriculture, trade, industry, and also present work, paid or voluntary, in some form of production. Military drill is also included, as it is in all these upper divisions. Memberships in the Air Division of course includes preflight training, courses which lead to further work in aeronautics whether as aviation cadets or as aircraft repair and maintenance workers.

* * *

Special insignia and overseas-style caps easily made by the children themselves are designated for the HSVC. The Corps is headed nationally by Captain Edward V. Rickenbacker. The whole setup has been approved by the Armed Forces, which lends it added dignity in the eyes of the young people. It is, of course, voluntary, and is not in any way essential as a preliminary to enlisting after graduation. It seems to me, however, that it is an inspired means of channeling youthful eagerness to get into the thick of things, and will help boys and girls to feel that by staying in school they are making themselves of real service to the war effort. It also should prove a useful vehicle for intelligent guidance activities.

These are only a few of the ways in which the schools this year are different. And one more thing has yet to be said—for I overheard a parent the other day objecting because her boy was "tired" from doing some useful work with his group to help bring in a harvest—parents will need to be different, too. If our children are going to grow up to new responsibilities, meeting new needs, isn't it up to us to grow up also,—in fact, to be ready and waiting for them to achieve this new stature of youthful manhood and womanhood?

A Tuesday Column



The boys and girls who join the High School Victory Corps recently launched through the U. S. Office of Education, qualify to wear arm bands bearing one of these insignia. The organization is described in today's "Through the Editor's Window." Branches are now being formed in high schools throughout the United States. Is there an H. S. V. C. in your high school?

Spanish Art Plus Language

A Latin-American art course conducted in Spanish and English is to be given by the Parsons School of Design, New York City, this year. The course is directed by Pachita Crespi, well known Central American artist. Miss Crespi will teach students both Spanish and English as they learn to paint, draw and design.

Miss Crespi's paintings of Costa Rican types were recently exhibited in Washington under the auspices of the Pan American Union. In addition to her work as an artist, Miss Crespi is the author of several children's books, in English.

Miss Crespi acquired her art training in Costa Rica under the tutelage of Tomas Povedano, the Spanish artist. In the United States she studied under George Lukes and George Bellows. She is also a graduate of the Parsons School of Design.

Chair of Religion Founded

Des Moines, Iowa

An undergraduate department of religion is established in the liberal arts college of Drake University this fall, Dean Luther W. Stalnaker has announced.

Dr. Sterling Brown, assistant pastor of the University Church of Christ and a member of the Drake Bible College faculty, will head the new department.

A nation-wide trend toward increased interest in religion on the part of college students pointed toward this time as a favorable one for launching the new department, Dean Stalnaker said. He added that it had been under consideration for several years.

According to Dean Stalnaker, an informal survey taken last winter showed that college students throughout the country were attending church in greater numbers than before the outbreak of war. Pastors in the university area of Des Moines had remarked on an increased attendance on the part of Drake students, he said.

Establishment of a formal department of religion is expected to bring existing religious courses to the attention of a larger number of students, Dean Stalnaker said. Only a few courses will be added to the curriculum but those in the college of liberal arts will be combined with those previously in the undergraduate division of the Bible college and the whole group will be reorganized, he said.

The department also will give pre-professional guidance to students planning to enter the ministry or to do religious education work.

The new department head, Dr. Brown, came to Drake in 1940 from the University of Oklahoma where he had taught religion for four years. Prior to that time, he had studied for 11 years in colleges, theological seminaries and universities.

Trainees Needed

You can expect some action from vocational training officials who are worried about half-empty training centers in some parts of the country. Scarcity of trainees is to be expected due to the keen competition for manpower generally. But where public officials have failed apparently is on a vigorous recruiting policy to attract rural youth and girls. This is the line of attack that may be expected soon

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Owing to the School's property at Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, having been requisitioned by the Government, Wycliffe is temporarily removed to Lampeter in Cardiganshire, on the west side of the Welsh Mountains near Cardigan Bay.

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and hundreds of other subjects

The Bible is a veritable Treasure Chest of practical help and inspiration, but hundreds of its verses are often overlooked. These verses are literally *hidden* away, and are found only by chance if the student depends on any but the most up-to-date method.

The following well-known verses: "Then I will give you rain in due season, and the land shall yield her increase, and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit. And your threshing shall reach unto the vintage, and the vintage shall reach unto the sowing time, and ye shall eat your bread to the full, and dwell in your land safely."—Leviticus 26:4, 5 are outstanding verses on the important subject of Supply. Yet the subject word Supply is not included in the wording and the verses might be entirely overlooked if the student were dependent on the old style method of finding and running references. The verses are literally hidden away.

Classified by Idea

To aid you in this discovery and study of "hidden" verses, as well as others, the System Bible Study classifies its verses by idea as well as subject word. Thus, in this work you find the above from Leviticus and over 11 pages of other helpful verses under the subject of Supply. All verses are gathered, grouped and printed word for word. The System Bible Study is the first book to gather and print exhaustive verses under the headings of Supply and Preserver. You have no references to look up and run. Your entire time can be spent in study.

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Cardinals Write Thrilling Closing Chapter Ending Domination of Yankees

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Redbirds Comply With Regulations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Complying with the Office of Defense Transportation's request, the Cardinals eliminated the necessity of a return to St. Louis by the Yankees and newspapermen. For that they earned a congratulatory message from Washington. From the City of St. Louis they deserve a trunkful of keys for giving that midwestern metropolis its first world baseball championship in eight years. The new ballot in the election of a mayor will include the names of Southworth, Kurowski, Beazley, Moore, and you know the rest.

When a barber once asked Bill Klem if St. Louis is an hour behind New York, the greatest of all umpires boomed: "An hour! A hundred years!" But even gruff, hardened Bill must have changed his decision after watching the Cardinals blast the collapsing Yankees out of the World Series, four games to one.

As the Cardinals filed onto the field, Red Ruffing was seen standing by the batting cage with an upraised bludgeon in his hands. What he had in mind nobody can tell, but his better judgment must have prevailed as all of the Cards said "Present" when Southworth called the roll.

For a while this last game looked like a comedy of errors. The boys handled the ball as if it were rubber, with the priority board looking on. The Cards led in "boots," 4 to 1. But when it was all over the Redbirds also had the most runs, thanks to clouts into the dusk by Slaughter and Kurowski. Few people on the third base side of the Stadium actually saw Slaughter's drive penetrate the stands, and the same went for those on first base when Kurowski connected. Had the New York fans at the extreme ends of the grandstand checked their enthusiasm, the umpires would probably have shouted "Time!" and made the two Cardinal sluggers bat over again.

Beazley, who once aspired to be a professional boxer, was breezing them past the Yankees. Contrary to the belief that the weight of the ball never changes, Johnny kept reducing it in size as the innings went by. At least, it must have looked that way to the Yankee batters. It got so dark near the end of the game, you couldn't tell from the press box whether or not the Yanks were carrying lumber up to the plate. The scoreboard suggested that they were not.

Al Schacht failed to show up before the game, so the two contending clubs decided to do the clowning. Beazley hit Rolfe in the back in the fourth, Hopp threw the ball into center field—where nobody was going—in the fifth, Brown fumbled one in the same inning and again in the ninth, and Priddy threw one in the general direction of the outfield in the sixth. It looked like one of those picnic encounters, with the bus drivers playing their children.

Although it was a gloomy, dull day on one side of the field, the sun was shining on the other. As Casey Stengel said a few weeks ago, these Cardinals keep their power in their ankles. They were probably the least stationary team in World Series history. They did everything except steal first base and might even have done that had the classic gone back to St. Louis.

Those dark shadows seen stalking away from the press box about 4:30 yesterday afternoon were the writers who picked Joe Gordon as the American League's most valuable. Joe was fortunate if his own family let him in the house last night. But, like other Yankees, his thoughts were probably on bigger and more important jobs ahead.

The smallest guy on the field put on the biggest show in the early innings. Rizzuto homered into the left field end of the stands and figured in four of the first six Cardinal putouts. Beazley retired five men in the fifth, yet got credit for only three. Twice his mates kicked away chances. Gordon for the second day in a row failed to get a ball out of the infield. Yes, it was fun for the Cards, but the most enjoyable day is ahead—the day Commissioner Landis mails them their series checks. Those stadium cheers were music to their ears, but they won't pay the butcher.

Wisconsin Acts As Host to 470 WAVES Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 6—The latest additions to the University of Wisconsin's military atmosphere—the 470 girl bluejackets popularly known as WAVES—all of whom will arrive on the campus by Friday, will be guests of the Badger athletic department at the Missouri-Wisconsin football game in Camp Randall stadium here Saturday, Harry Stuhldreher, Badger athletic director, has announced.

Stuhldreher revealed that Lieut. Commander Elmer H. Schubert, commanding officer of the United States Navy's raido training school at Wisconsin, had accepted the invitation to have the WAVES as guests of the department at the Missouri game Saturday.

The 470 women sailors, who will be quartered in two women's dormitories on the campus, will attend the game in a group Saturday. They will enter the stadium led by the university's band of 200 pieces and escorted by sailors of the Navy radio school, and will sit in a group in one section of the stadium reserved for them.

Since the WAVES do not arrive on the campus until Friday, the occasion Saturday afternoon will be the first opportunity Wisconsin will have to welcome the girl bluejackets to the campus.

The radio training school for the WAVES at Wisconsin is the first to be set in operaton by the Navy. Its personnel is recruited from all parts of the nation, and its purpose will be to train women in radio communications work for the replacement of men in vital shore communications posts of the Navy, thus releasing the men for combat duty.

Cubs Keep Winning

CHICAGO, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs, losers of the first three games of the annual City Series, defeated the White Sox, 2 to 1 in 10 innings before 5,963 last night to score a second-straight victory and keep the 1942 competition alive.

Dick Harlow Defends His 'New' Shift

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Evidently irked by insinuations that he was cute enough to take advantage of a loophole in the football rules, Dick Harlow yesterday went into detail about Harvard's tricky shift, used extensively against Penn last Saturday much to the Quakers' embarrassment.

Harlow had previously told reporters about it in the Crimson dressing room following the Penn game. His remarks at the football writers' luncheon at the Parker House—newly named the meeting of the Fifth Down Club—he termed as his "last on the subject," indicating he did not intend to become involved in any lengthy arguments on the subject. He maintains that the maneuver is a legitimate offensive stratagem to counteract a defensive alignment of the enemy.

New Rule

To explain the situation briefly, the new rule this fall eliminates "both sides offside," and reads that a player who crosses the scrimmage line and who either contacts an opponent or draws him offside by his premature charge even though the ball is not passed shall be offside and his team penalized five yards. The Harvard shift Saturday was called eight times, and seven times Penn charged prematurely with a resulting loss of five yards. Some writers called the shift Harvard's best play.

"I first used that double shift at Colgate in 1925, when I had Eddie Tryon in the backfield. I had no complementing wing back for Eddie, so the opposition knew where he was going to run by the position he took in the backfield. The shift was designed to keep the defense from bunching at the point it thought Eddie was going to strike. It worked so well Eddie ran for a touchdown against Princeton, when the Tigers had one of their strongest teams, and my Colgate outfit went undefeated.

Brought to Harvard

"I used it but little at Western Maryland, and brought it to Harvard where I put it into action against Princeton to keep Cullinane, a brilliant defensive center, from backing up the line to our strong side. That year we held the strong Tigers to a 14-14 tie.

"Then to beat the shift some teams began tackling the center so the ball could not be passed, and both teams were offside. That could have gone on all afternoon, so we threw the shift out.

"In reality the only use of the double shift—or any shift for that matter—is to catch the defense napping and to be able to strike before it can get set. Of late opposing linemen have not been watching the ball, but charging when the wingbacks move, and so get a jump on the play. Now this new rule makes the defensive team wait for the ball and gives the offensive team a break. And that, gentlemen, is my last word on the subject."

Plea for Football

Dr. John Harmon, B. U. Athletic Director, started the meeting off by a plea for the continuation of college football. "Receipts are going to dwindle," he said, "and some colleges may feel that football must be discontinued. But I believe that the game is more important than ever before, and I know of no better way to make men out of boys. I am glad the freshman rule was dropped this year, for first-year boys can now get additional training in varsity football."

Unrestrained Joy Reigned

Associated Press

Triumphant Cardinal Trio

Jubilant after winning the final game of the World Series, yesterday, these Cardinals whoop it up in their dressing room in the Yankee Stadium. Left to right: George "Whitey" Kurowski, Enos "Country" Slaughter, and Rookie Johnny Beazley. Kurowski and Slaughter hit home runs in the 4-2 triumph of Pitcher Beazley yesterday.

Corcoran Still Discussing Greatest Golfer of All Time

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Among golfers encountered by Fred Corcoran while on the recent war-fund tour with Bing Crosby was Johnny Goodman, the 1933 national open and 1937 national amateur champion. They had quite a lengthy talkfest, in which they discussed golf and golfers from all sorts of angles; for this Corcoran lad from Boston, Tournament Manager of the National PGA, never neglects an opportunity to add to his already large store of facts and opinions about this game with which he has been linked from early youth, first as a caddie, then caddiemaster, then office manager of the Massachusetts Golf Association, and finally on to his present berth with the PGA.

There are few things Corcoran enjoys more thoroughly than to sit down with some front-rank golfer to discuss who are the greatest golfers of the present, who were greatest in the past, and how the greats of the past would compare with those of the present, given the same implements, courses, and modern conditions of play. On this comparison of the past and present, naturally, Corcoran has to go to the veterans for worthwhile opinions, knowing full well that some of the younger set who are up near the top today scoff at the very idea that former stars are in their class, generally arguing as a clincher, "Just look at the scoring then and now."

Beat Bobby Jones

Corcoran's session with Goodman necessarily had to deal primarily with the younger generation, for it was as recently as 1929 that the Omaha golfer broke into national fame in sensational fashion by beating Bobby Jones in the first match play round of the national amateur at the Del Monte Country Club in California, nine weeks after Bobby had won the national open at Winged Foot.

The interesting point to the conversation was Goodman's confession to Corcoran that he is convinced, now, that he never would have downed Bobby in that memorable match of 13 seasons ago had he known and full realized then what he subsequently learned about the Atlanta nonpareil.

Essentially what Goodman acknowledged to Corcoran run thusly:

Knew He Was Good

"I went out against Jones knowing that he must be good, having won the national open and four national amateurs; but I was too young to be over-impressed with his record, and I had plenty of confidence in myself. After we had gone three or four holes and I found that I was holding my own in all departments of play, my confidence increased, until I had no doubt in my own mind that I was going to beat him. And he proved that he was only human when, at the last hole, he hit a looper with his spoon after I'd landed my second home."

In other words, the mental side of golf always has been and always will be an important factor. The kingpins of today's pro ranks, men like Ben Hogan, Byron Nelson, and some others very likely can't imagine that they might have become so keyed up and tense that they couldn't play up to their best standards had they been tops in the Bobby Jones era, again pointing out how incomparably better their average scoring is today than when Jones was winning; but that doesn't mean they wouldn't have been influenced, as the pros were back in those days, when one of them once remarked that they played 25 per cent below normal with Jones in the field, or so he thought.

Greatest Golfer

Of course Fred Corcoran is forever bringing up the subject of who is the greatest golfer of all time, and it always come down to a matter of Bobby Jones or Harry Vardon, with plenty of Vardon adherents in the older ranks. The veteran John Black of California, who tied with Jones for second place in the national open of 1922 at Skokie, a stroke back of Sarazen, is a Vardon-man in the controversy.

He can cite any number of incidents denoting Vardon's amazing skill, but none to beat one in which Vardon's drive was pulled into a sort of quarry, lying in long grass among a bunch of rocks, a high mound to carry, and 190 yards from the green.

Black was caddying for Vardon, for this was many years ago, and to Black's amazement, the great master called for his cleek and hit the ball onto the green, 10 feet past the hole. Some spectator remarked upon its being an extremely fortunate shot. Vardon heard the remark; requested Black to dump all the balls out of the bag pocket, sprinkled them around the same spot from which he had played and proceeded to ring the hole with eight or ten of them, all with the cleek.

There is that other story: Vardon never plays as well in the afternoon, for he's always in the divot holes he made in morning play."

Penn State and Duquesne have played practice games four times in the last 18 months. The score each time was a tie.

Series Facts And Figures

By the Associated Press

Final Standings

	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis (N. L.)	4	1	.800
New York (A. L.)	1	4	.200

First Game

(Sportsman's Park)

	R	H	E
New York	7	11	0
St. Louis	4	7	4

Ruffing, Chandler (9), and Dickey; M. Cooper, Gumbert (8), Lanier (9), and W. Cooper.

Second Game

(At Sportsman's Park)

	R	H	E
St. Louis	4	6	0
New York	3	10	2

Bonham and Dickey; Beazley and W. Cooper.

Third Game

(At Yankee Stadium)

	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	5	1
New York	0	6	1

White and W. Cooper; Chandler, Breuer (9), Turner (9), and Dickey.

Fourth Game

(At Yankee Stadium)

	R	H	E
St. Louis	9	12	1
New York	6	10	1

M. Cooper, Gumbert (6), Pollet (6), Lanier (7), and W. Cooper; Borowy, Donald (4), Bonham (7), and Dickey.

Fifth Game

(At Yankee Stadium)

	R	H	E
St. Louis	4	9	4
New York	2	7	1

Beazley and W. Cooper; Ruffing and Dickey.

Financial Figures

(Fifth Game) ... .

Paid attendance	69,052
Gross receipts	$266,858.00
Commissioner's share	40.028.70
Each club's share	56,707.325
Each league's share	56,707.325

Financial Figures

(Five Games)

Paid attendance	276,717
Gross receipts	$1,105,249.00
Players' share	427,579.41
Commissioner's share	85,299.60
Each club's share	82,360.835
Each league's share	82,360.835
U. S. O. share (x)	362,926.85

(X)—United Service Organizations received entire $100,000 from sale of radio rights (not included in gross receipts) and 49 per cent of receipts from third and fourth games. U. S. O. also would have received all receipts from sixth and seventh games if they had been necessary.

Players shared only in first four games. Commissioner, Leagues and clubs shared in first and second games and received all receipts of fifth game.

Practice Does It

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—When Private Vito Filiccia, twice winner of the Long Island horseshoe pitching championship left to pursue Army duties at Camp Lee, Va., his girl friend Ruth Allen of Hempstead, N. Y., tried a little backyard practice pitching herself.

Pvt. Filiccia, home on leave yesterday, tried to defend his title and lost it—to Miss Allen, 50 to 47.

Hockey Team Out

WASHINGTON (AP) — Owner Severine G. Loeffler has disclosed he plans to withdraw the Washington Eagles from the Eastern Amateur Hockey League this season.

Loeffler said he would inform league officials of his decision at a meeting Sunday in Baltimore. Transportation difficulty was cited as the chief reason for the withdrawal.

Youngsters Combine to Win Fourth Straight Game 4-2

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—As jubilant as a schoolboy nine which has just won the suburban trophy, but considerably wiser, the world champion Cardinals were en route to their native St. Louis today after having written a sensational final chapter to one of the most astonishing upward drives in the history of baseball, or any other sport.

Bouncing back confidently after an opening-day defeat at St. Louis, the amazing and determined Redbirds took four straight from the no-longer-dominating Yankees for the first time in World Series play. Johnny Beazley, the younster from Tennessee, put the clincher on the classic at Yankee Stadium yesterday, beating Red Ruffing, 4-2, with the momentum of Whitey Kurowski's ninth inning home run with Walker Cooper on base.

Yankees Fallen

Thus, the powerful Yankee dynasty has fallen. Making its last desperate struggle before breaking up and branching off in various spots in this war effort, an over-anxious, perhaps overconfident band of Yanks were rudely beaten into the dust of their own ball park, before their own crowd; rudely beaten by a flying gang of Missouri boys who laughed at past Yankee reputations and simply out-ran and out-gamed what on paper figured to be a much more destructive outfit.

After having pushed the Cubs, Giants, Reds and Dodgers around in ho-hum fashion for Joe McCarthy over a stretch of 10 years, this worn-out, slowed-up Yankee machine sputtered, wavered, and finally fell apart completely before a less potential team which just wouldn't be beaten. It must have been with lumps in their throats that fans watched the Yankees walk off the field in the growing dusk yesterday, because they must have realized that it was the end of a great team—a great era—that probably will be a long time coming back.

Great Champions

And despite their sour showing against these young Cards, the Yanks were a great team. They could hit long balls, make circus catches, click off record-breaking double plays and pitch shutouts. They could run and slide and throw and dominate almost every series they played in. And like all great champions, they will be long remembered. After we have won this war, many of them will come back and return to their high berths in the national pastime.

Now that the Yanks have been beaten and the Cards are the undisputed champs, it can truely be said: It couldn't have happened to a nicer bunch. Billy Southworth's men deserved to win. They played the better ball throughout, and this is said with the realization that they made four silly looking errors in the fifth and deciding classic contest yesterday. Five times they came from behind in the series. Their pitching was far better than New York's. The McCarthymen hit freely in spots, but the Redbird hurlers had it in the clutches, as a ball player would say.

St. Louis Hero

Forced into the background by the timely if not robust hitting of some of his teammates and the brilliant fielding of others in the first four games, young Kurowski came crashing into the headlines with his home run yesterday. It was not one of the longest in classic history; but it certainly was one of the most timely. Whitey's name, therefore, goes down in the St. Louis baseball Hall of Fame along with those of Pepper Martin, Grover Alexander and other greats of the dim past.

The Cardinals were unsteady in the opener at home, finally finding themselves after it was too late in the last of the ninth. But that late rally proved to be the spark Southworth needed, and from that point on the series was all St. Louis. The Redbirds turned on their speed and forced the breaks their way and the Yanks looked bewildered. The McCarthymen simply couldn't put their hits together at the plate and their pitching was very bad. In the last two games the pressure showed heavily on them. They were hurrying their throws in an effort to overtake the winged foot rivals; pitching too cautiously; trying to utilize speed which wasn't there when they got on base.

The Yanks first tipped the writers to the coming panic when they began rushing umpires. It may be that the decision calling was not the best in classic play. However, there were times when the American League titleholders poured it on too thick. And each time when they went back to the game, the Cards would start running and swinging all over again.

Top man at bat for St. Louis was little Jimmy Brown, the leadoff man, who really hit his stride after reaching New York. He finished with an even .300 average. Right behind him was Capt. Terry Moore at .294, whose inspiring outfield catches and opportune hits played a major role in the ultimate triumph. Slaughter starred both at bat and in the field. Musial, Cooper, and, of course, Kurowski inserted their timely pokes. Hopp, although hitting only .176, bothered the Yanks plenty with his speed. Marion was great at shortstop. Beazley, with two wins, was the mound leader, but White's shutout rates high, and Lanier came through in relief. This was a triumph of team play, rather than individual perfection.

It seems to us that this Cardinal championship is a tribute to Sam Breadon and Branch Rickey, whose chain store system of farming is outstanding. Most of the current St. Louis heros cost nothing at all in purchase price, because they were brought along, slowly and carefully, under the watchful eyes of Rickey.

Rickey, of course, will not continue with the Cardinal organization in 1943. Where he will go remains a mystery. But, wherever it is, you can be sure that it will not take him long to mould a winning team.

One completely ignorant of the World Series outcome would never point to the Cards as champs after a look at the final batting averages The Yanks hit as follows: Rizzuto .385, Rolfe .353, Di Maggio and Hassett .333 each, and Cullenbine and Dickey .263. Keller was high man with two homers.

Hassett, Gordon, Rizzuto, Rolfe, Dickey, Ruffing, Di Maggio and probably one or two others are through with baseball for the duration. The same goes for some of the Cards. It may be that baseball has seen its final World Series for a while, too. We all have a bigger game to play. And, like the Cards, we are going to win.

Fifth and Final Game

By the Associated Press

St. Louis (N.L.)	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Brown, 2b	3	0	2	3	4	1
T. Moore, cf	3	1	1	3	0	0
Slaughter, rf	4	1	2	2	0	0
Musial, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
W. Cooper, c	4	1	2	2	1	0
Hopp, 1b	3	0	0	9	2	1
Kurowski, 3b	4	1	1	1	1	0
Marion, ss	4	0	0	2	5	0
Beazley, p	4	0	1	2	0	1
Totals	33	4	9	27	13	4
N. York (A.L.)	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Rizzuto, ss	4	1	2	7	1	0
Rolf, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	0
Cullenbine, rf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Di Maggio, cg	4	0	1	3	0	0
Keller, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Gordon, 2b	4	0	1	3	3	0
Dickey, c	4	0	0	4	0	0
Stainback*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Priddy, 1b	3	0	0	5	1	1
Ruffing, p	3	0	1	0	1	0
Selkirk †	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	2	7	27	6	1

*Ran for Dickey in 9th.
†Batted for Ruffing in 9th.

St. Louis (N. L.) 000101002—4
N. York (A. L.) 100100000—2

Runs batted in—Rizzuto, Slaughter, Di Maggio, W. Cooper, Kurowski. 2. Home runs—Rizzuto, Slaughter, Kurowski. Sacrifices—T. Moore, Hopp. Double plays—Gordon, Rizzuto and Priddy; Hopp, Marion and Brown. Left on bases—New York (A. L.) 7; St. Louis (N. L.) 5. Earned runs—New York (A. L.) 2; St. Louis (N. L.) 4. Bases on balls—Ruffing 1 (Brown); Beazley 1 (Priddy). Strikeouts—Ruffing 3 (T. Moore, Beazley 2); Beazley 2 (Gordon, Ruffing). Umpires—Magerkurth (N. L.) Plate; Summers (A. L.) 1b; Barr (N. L.) 2b; Hubbard (A. L.) 3b. Time 1:58. Attendance—69,032 (paid).

Yanks Share Most Records

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Although the New York Yankees lost the World Series, they carried off the lion's share of the records that were set or equaled during the five-game tussle with the St. Louis Cardinals.

Charley Ruffing, the Yanks' veteran pitcher, established three new records and tied another; little Phil Rizzuto equaled a few more; Joe Di Maggio picked up a couple, and the Yanks as a club figured in still more record-breaking.

Both teams, of course, shared in the financial record-breaking, as the largest crowds in World-Series history turned out for the three games at Yankee Stadium.

Record Performance

For the Cards, Stan Musial, Max Lanier, and Johnny Beazley turned in record performances of sorts but they didn't break any important ones.

When Ruffing pitched no-hit ball for seven and two thirds innings of the opening game, he not only broke the mark of 7⅓ hitless innings set by Herb Pennock in 1927, but by appearing in his seventh World Series, he tied a record set by Waite Hoyt for the Yanks and Athletics from 1921 to 1931. At the same time he won his seventh series victory, going one ahead of Hoyt, Chief Bender of the Athletics, and Lefty Gomez of the Yanks. Yesterday Rufus the Red broke the total-strikeout mark by whiffing his 61st World Series victim. Bender's old mark was 59.

15 Putouts

Three of Rizzuto's record-equalling feats were in the field as he made 15 putouts in a five-game series and seven of them in one game and three assists in the second inning of the third game. His feat of hitting a home run to start yesterday's game also equaled a record, made in 1917 by George Weaver of the Chicago White Sox.

Di Maggio had 20 putouts in the five games. That gave him a new record for putouts, one above his 1941 total, and equaled the record for outfielders' chances in a five-game series, set by Mike Donlin of the Giants in 1905 and equaled by Di Mag last year.

Other Yankee records included Bill Dickey's having caught 33 World Series games since 1932, Charley Keller's two-home runs—equaling the highest mark for a five-game series although Babe Ruth once hit four in four games—; the club's total of 178 at bats in five games their 18 runs (the most made by a loser in five games); their failure to hit even one triple and their using 20 players in five games.

Batting Record

Musial's feat of coming to bat twice in one inning on two different occasions gave him a record and he equaled another by making two hits in the fourth inning of the fourth game. Lanier's two errors in the ninth inning of the opening game tied the mark for pitchers. Beazley was the first rookie to win a World Series game since Paul Dean did it in 1934 and the first pitcher to beat the Yankees twice in a series since 1926.

The old attendance record of 68,540 and the single game gate receipts mark of $265,396, set by the Yanks and Dodgers last year, were broken in all three games at the Stadium. The high marks of 69,902 fans and $269,408 were hit Sunday.

Total attendance of 276,717 also set a five-game mark, far above the Yanks-Giants 1937 total of 238,142, and the total gate receipts of $1,105,249 set a mark for a series in which the $100,000 radio receipts were not included.

Cardinals Get $6,192.50 Each

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Each member of the St. Louis Cardinals, 1942 World Series champions, got $6,192.50 for his five afternoons of work while each member of the New York Yankees, American League kingpins and the champions of 1941, received $3,351.76.

The players share in the receipts from the first four games with 70 per cent of the pool going to the competing teams on a 60-40 per cent basis. The remaining 30 per cent of the pool goes to the first division clubs in each league.

28 Full Shares

The pool this year totaled $427,579.41, with the 70 per cent for the two clubs $299,304.59. Of this $179,582.75 went to the winning Cardinals, who divided their melon into 28 full shares and five one-fifth shares.

The Yankees divided their purse into 33¾ parts after taking $6,600 off the top for cash awards to clubhouse boys, former teammates in the service and bat boys.

Dodgers and Red Sox

Brooklyn's Dodgers and the Boston Red Sox, runners up respectively in the National and American Leagues, each got $32,068.46 to divide among the players, while the New York Giants and the St. Louis Browns drew down $21,378.97 each. Cincinnati and the Cleveland Indians were rewarded with $10,689.49.

The Cardinals' individual shares were the largest ever produced in a series in which the players did not participate in the money obtained from the sale of broadcasting rights. In recent years that amount, usually $100,000, went to the players, but for this series it was turned over to the United Service Organizations.

Amateur Series

HAVANA, Oct. 6 (AP) — The United States nine, 6-to-1 victor over Mexico in its last start, plays the defending championship Venezuela team today in the Amateur World Series. In the second game, Mexico opposes Cuba.

The standings before today's games:

Clubs	W	L	PCT.
Dominican Republic	4	1	.800
Cuba	3	1	.750
Venezuela	1	3	.333
United States	1	3	.333
Mexico	0	3	.000

Delaware has three football captains this year—Hugh Bugovich, Walter Paul, and Al Newcomb. Co-captains ruled in 1940 and 1941 and the team was undefeated.

LOCK & Co. HATTERS, St James's Street LONDON.

FELT HATS FROM ENGLAND

New shipments have recently arrived in port to augment our stocks of Felt Hats made in England. Closely felted in fine rabbit's fur as heretofore, they have all the distinguishing characteristics—smart blocks, good colors, and exceptional wearing quality—so long identified with Brooks Brothers' Hats. Now ready for Fall.

Brooks English Hats, $9
Herbert Johnson Hats, $12.50
Lock Hats, $14.50

ESTABLISHED 1818
Brooks Brothers
MADISON AVENUE COR. 44TH STREET
BRANCH: NUMBER ONE WALL STREET NEW YORK
NEWBURY, COR. BERKELEY ST., BOSTON
Buy United States War Savings Bonds and Stamps

Commerce and Finance

George Says People to Pay $36 Billion Taxes in Coming Year

Business and Industry

Wickard Plans Cut in Food Consumption

CHICAGO, Oct. 6 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard last night informed ration-conscious Americans that he would propose a cut in "consumption of a number of essential foods."

He related, in an address prepared for a meeting of the American Meat Institute, that the food demands of our armed forces, Great Britain, Russia and many folks at home were increasing, and added:

"Our civilian consumption can be cut quite a bit and America will still be the best fed nation in the world, but there are limits beyond which we cannot go. If we reach these limits and do not have enough left over to supply the essential needs of our allies, we will be in a bad fix indeed.

Plans Reduction

"The way to prevent this fix is to deal with our food situation realistically and speedily. We can reduce our consumption of a number of essential foods and still not interfere with health or comfort. I am going to propose this reduction and do all I can to see that this country stores up reserves for use against the time when farmers will not be able to break production records every year. I am going to do this even though some people will think it is an unwarranted cut in civilian supplies."

Earlier in the day, in an address before the National Catholic Rural Life Conference at Peoria, Ill., Mr. Wickard advocated the migration of farm families from marginal soil to more productive lands as a "pressing wartime necessity," and estimated there were some 2,000,000 families who might take part in such a movement.

The Secretary, who also is chairman of the U. S. Foods Requirements Committee, told the meat institute that if price ceilings on livestock are approved by the Government, he would suggest that "price supports" be put into effect at the same time.

"Looking at it from the standpoint of a hog producer, I might accept a reasonable reduction in price if it were accompanied by an assurance of satisfactory price supports in the future," he stated.

"If farmers knew, for example, that they would get a profitable price for hogs over a two-year period, they could go ahead and expand production to the fullest and not worry about what might happen next month or next year. Of course, assurances of price support would have to be accompanied by some assurance about the price of feed."

Discusses Profits

Mr. Wickard recalled he previously had asserted he would approve price ceilings on livestock if some practical plan could be worked out. He said the ceilings should not result in exorbitant profits for packers but should allow a profit and thus keep meat processing facilities in operation.

He reported a survey of the prospective run of meat animals indicated "market gluts are likely in certain areas during December and January."

He said the situation was "serious enough to warrant the working out of a rather detailed permit or allocation system" for transporting the animals but he expressed the hope it would not have to be used.

If farm labor difficulties can be overcome, he added, 1943 hog production is likely to surpass this year's high record and an increase in hog slaughter can be expected.

Silver in Electrical Use Saves Copper

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board announced that substitution of silver for copper in electrical conductors had saved "in the last few months" 24,000,000 pounds of copper—enough to make 95,000,000 aircraft machine gun bullets, 600,000 anti-tank shells, and 1,500,000 anti-aircraft shells.

The silver is being used to replace copper in plants where electrical connections are a significant feature of production. It is going into bus bars which are large slabs of metal used to conduct up to 3,000 amperes of current, windings for transformers and similar electrical appliances.

The Treasury has allotted a minimum of 34,000 tons of silver to the Defense Plant Corporation, which in turn lends it to plants requiring large quantities for operation and are able to protect it conveniently. The silver must be returned to the Treasury after the war.

Armstrong Ready to Begin Quantity Tire Production

WEST HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Armstrong Rubber Company announced it was ready to begin quantity porduction of automobile tires requiring only four ounces of crude rubber per tire.

The tire, made principally of reclaimed rubber, would give 10,000 miles of wear if not driven at speds of 35 miles per hour and could be recapped, the announcement said.

The company added that it had tire building machine molds and "ample supplies" of reclaimed rubber on hand, and was waiting only for the announcement of expected Government regulations fulfilling recommendations of the Baruch Committee that sufficient quantities of reclaimed rubber to keep essential wheels rolling be released.

Elected Director

F. R. Gerard

Elected a director of Lehigh Valley Railroad. Mr. Gerard is vice-president and general manager of the road. He has been an operating railroad man for more than 35 years, joining the Pennsylvania Railroad as a clerk in 1903.

Tank Cars Must Return to 'Last Point of Origin'

WASHINGTON (AP)—In a new effort to keep the country's tank cars rolling continuously, the Office of Defense Transportation ordered all railroads to return tank cars to their "last point of origin" immediately after unloading, unless the shippers have given other instructions for their movement.

ODT reported that the failure of shippers to notify railroads what to do with arriving cars was resulting in hundreds standing idle at their destinations for as long as 10 days or more after they were unloaded.

The new order, ODT director Joseph B. Eastman said, is expected to save "many thousand car-days monthly" in the hauling of petroleum to the East and the movement of chemicals and other war-essential materials.

Simultaneously, solid fuels coordinator Harold L. Ickes reported that rail shipments of coal into New England totaled 6,898 cars in the week ended September 26, a decline averaging 55 cars daily from the level of the preceding week.

The decline was chiefly in bituminous coal shipments, Mr. Ickes said. Anthracite shipments continued heavy, a total of 2,974 cars sent into New England being the third highest week of the year, and only 17 cars under the record of 2,991 cars shipped in the week ended March 28.

The Office of Price Administration meanwhile extended until December 2 the temporary ceiling prices on the transportation of bituminous coal by barge from Hampton Roads, Va., to New York and New England, and from New York to New England.

The rates, established August 1, cover increased shipping costs caused by the war and were to have expired October 2.

Chemical Company Suits Postponed

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Federal Judge Thomas W. Slick has approved the Justice Department's request for postponement until after the war of the trial of anti-trust charges against 21 leading chemical companies and 65 of their officials.

The request was made last Thursday. On that day Attorney General Francis Biddle announced in Washington that the postponement was requested by the Army and Navy which had filed letters with the Justice Department saying "the trial of these cases at this time would seriously impair the war effort."

Third Farm Credit School Sponsored by N.Y. Bankers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The third Farm Credit School, a non-profit educational project sponsored by the New York State Bankers Association in co-operation with the New York State College of Agriculture, will be held at the Hotel Syracuse, October 5 and 6, according to John P. Myers, President of the Association. The school is designed to promote among commercial bankers a wider appreciation and a more sympathetic understanding of the credit needs of New York State farmers.

Lectures and panel discussions on farm financing and the effects of the war on the farmer will feature the school's seven sessions. Among the chief speakers will be: Dr. William I. Myers, Head, Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, and Stanley J. Brownell, Professor, Department of Animal Husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture; A. G. Brown, Deputy Manager, Agricultural Credit Department, American Bankers Association; Victor G. Gilpatrick, Vice-President, Production Credit Corporation, Springfield, Mass.; Dr. Willard E. Atkins, Chairman, Department of Economics, Washington Square College, New York University; Charles H. Schoch, Deputy Superintendent, New York State Banking Department; and Nicholas A. Jamba, Manager, Agricultural Department, National Bank and Trust Company, Norwich, and Chairman of Committee on Agriculture, New York State Bankers Association.

Tax May Take Third of U. S. Income in '43

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Chairman Walter George, (D) of Georgia, of the Finance Committee told the Senate today the American people would pay taxes totaling $36,537,000,000, or one-third of the national income, during the coming year under pending legislation.

Senator George took the floor to explain the gigantic new revenue bill after a proposal by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau for $6,000,000,000 in new levies, over and above those in the pending measure, had aroused cloakroom demands for a sales tax.

Previously the Finance Committee had laid before the Senate its formal report on the bill, in which it criticized House-approved rates on corporation profits and defended its action in reducing potential taxation on business as desirable in order to encourage efficient corporation management in wartime.

National Income $110 Billion

Senator George's estimate on over-all taxation included $26,337,000,000 in Federal levies and $10,200,000,000 in state and local imposts. He estimated national income at $110,900,000,000.

Since March 3, the House Ways and Means Committee, the House itself and then the Senate Finance Committee have been working on the tax legislation.

Opening debate on the latest version of the measure, Senator George attributed the length of time consumed in its preparation "to a sincere effort to prevent the drastic increases from causing severe inequities and unduly interfering with our economy."

"In framing our tax bill," he said in a prepared statement, "we had to exercise considerable care in not imposing such a severe rate on corporations as to disrupt the national economy of our country."

Estimating that $22,054,600,000 will be collected from corporate and individual income and excess profits taxes, he said $10,790,300,000 would come from corporations and $11,264,300,000 from individuals.

"In deciding that the total normal and surtax rate should not exceed 40 per cent, we gave careful consideration to the effect of such a rate upon our economy and also considered the effect of the rates levied by other countries," Senator George said.

In some instances, at least, the tax rate is higher than that of Great Britain, the Senator's figures showed.

Taxes Total 64 P. C.

"If we look at the first bracket of individual income tax rates under this bill," he said, "we will find that the total normal and surtax rate amounts to 19 per cent. In addition, the 5 per cent Victory Tax raises this total to 24 per cent. If we add to this the 40 per cent imposed upon corporations, we will have a total rate of 64 per cent on individual incomes as compared with the British rate of 50 per cent. Moreover, in Great Britain, no state or local taxes are imposed."

Senator George said the committee gave careful consideration to the recommendations of Chairman Donald Nelson of the War Production Board in fixing the excess profits rate at 90 per cent with a 14 per cent post-war refund, given in non-negotiable, non-interest bearing bonds payable after the war. He gave four main reasons for the post-war credit:

"1. With a high corporate tax, it will give the taxpayer an immediate incentive to make the corporation more efficient in its operation and keep its costs down to a reasonable basis.

"2. It will allow more immediate revenue to the Government than could otherwise be secured under high rates.

"3. It will provide the corporation with a post-war reserve to enable it to undertake the task of rehabilitation and readjustment after the war.

"4. By having a tendency to hold down costs, it will offset somewhat the effect of an unduly high excess profits tax upon inflation."

7,000,000 New Taxpayers

The Senator estimated the broadening of the individual income tax base by reducing the personal exemptions would add approximately 7,000,000 new taxpayers, with 600,000 more added by a reduction of the credit for dependents from $400 to $300.

"In order to raise the large amount of additional revenue required it is necessary to reach down into the lower income group and in doing so I felt it preferable to levy a tax such as the Victory Tax, rather than a general sales tax," Senator George said.

He declared it was impossible to obtain the estimated $3,600,000,000 additional revenue of the 5 per cent victory tax by increased taxation of persons in the higher income levels.

"For example," he said, "if we should confiscate all net income over $25,000 we would only receive approximately $600,000,000 of additional revenue."

The adoption of a sales tax, as some members of the committee advocated, in lieu of the Victory Tax, Senator George said, would mean the shifting of the tax "from those best able to pay to those least able to pay." Incomes of $624 a year or less are exempt from the Victory Tax.

"This tax, in my opinion, will be cheerfully borne by the American people," the Senator said, "especially those in the lower income groups who already have demonstrated not only their willingness but their desire to contribute more directly to the war effort and to an early victory."

Does Contract Renegotiation Discourage Money Incentive?

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the prospect that Public Law 528 (Section No. 403 of the Sixth Supplementary National Defense Appropriation Act of April 28, 1942) otherwise known as the renegotiation law, is now firmly on the statute books, apparently for the duration, it is worth while to look into the principles that support it.

Some minor changes are apparently to be made, but nothing more. It is apparently due to go down into history as the basic means by which the profits on arms contracts in this war, perhaps ultimately into the scores of billions, are to be controlled, just as the "cost-plus" principle was predominant in World War I. Since the renegotiation scissors will apply to war profits before the tax scissors, it will be of far greater importance to corporate managements than the rate of profits taxes.

Not a Government of Laws

It thus survives as the politically fittest of three major methods by which war profits are to be controlled.

The first of these is the cost-plus method, used during World War I, revived in 1940 in the Vinson-Trammell Act, dropped again in 1940, revived again in the spring of 1942; again dropped in favor of the renegotiation method; again revived in the last fortnight by Chairman Walter George of the Senate Finance Committee as a substitute to the renegotiation method and again side-tracked.

The second is the principle of very high excess profits taxes, applied in World War I, revived in 1940, and now carried to the point where excess profits taxes will apparently run somewhere around 88 per cent of everything over 95 per cent of immediately pre-war profits.

The third is the renegotiation method. Its fundamental principle is bureaucratic—reliance on a government of men rather than of laws. This bureaucratic principle of relying on the flexibility of official judgment rather than the inflexibility of pre-determined rules is the fundamental reason why its enemies dislike it and its friends like it; so that the bulk of the arguments for and against it are variations or corollaries on the general arguments for and against centralized bureaucratic government in general.

War Costs Unknown

The real source of the whole argument, it should never be forgotten, is the ingenuity, skill, and know-how of American industrial management and labor in the cutting of war production costs. War work is new, the costs unknown. Most of the machinery of war is novel to American industry, and those which aren't like engines, transmissions and chassis, dynamos, hulls, etc., are being called for in unheard of volume. Hence most war contracts were at the beginning guesses.

The government had little to go by except arsenal costs, derived from small-scale and hand-work jobs. American industry took the work and put it into mass production, and the costs tumbled. Resultant profits were phenomenal. Hundreds of millions were voluntarily handed back; some will be taken by excess profits; the bulk will now be taken by re-negotiation of contracts.

Everybody agrees that the recovery must not be so large as to kill the old-fashioned and deep-rooted incentive of money profits—that it shall not entirely muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. This is the basic objection to the cost-plus method, that it leaves no financial incentive to cost-cutting, but only the Veblenian "instinct of workmanship" plus the urge of patriotism.

The Incentive Argument

The incentive argument is also urged strenuously against both the very high excess profits tax and against the renegotiation method. With the high tax, management can count on salvaging only about $1.00, out of every $10.00 it saves by cutting costs, and it is therefore to some extent encouraged to pad expenses and reserves, and even to give in with little protest to wage-increase demands, figuring for 10 cents on the dollar it gets a cheap form of improved labor relations.

With the renegotiation method the argument is about the same—that the management has little incentive to cut costs since the benefit of the cuts will soon be taken away from it by a grasping Army, Navy, or Maritime Commission price adjustment board.

The whole weight of these arguments depends of course on the importance of the purely financial incentive, i.e., the profit-motive. And this, of course, gets into the realm of psychological guesswork. Washington tends to ascribe a great and increasing importance to money incentives as they apply to workmen and farmers, and a small and decreasing importance to money incentives as they apply to corporate managements; and there is a converse tendency on the part of old-fashioned conservatives whose thinking is embedded in American tradition to ascribe the high value to the profit-motive for capitalists originally give to it by the classical or Victorian economists.

The Money Motive

There can be no doubt that the money motive is being somewhat exaggerated both by Washington in favor of farmers and workmen, and by the spokesmen of private industry in favor of corporate managements. America may not yet be seeing "the end of economic man," and money still to a large extent makes the mare go. Yet the urge of patriotism is strong, and there is a virtually tropismatic tendency of human hands to improve the work they do and of the rugged individualist in field, factory and workshop to show himself "approved of God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

However, the money incentive is still important. And the battle over the renegotiation method still rages largely over it. Leaving aside the minor controversies and skirmishes, the problem at stake is whether renegotiation discourages or destroys the money incentive or not. Critics say that it does, and that it is no better than a cost-plus operation filigreed over with bureaucratic talky-talk. Defenders deny this point-blank, and say that the money incentive is to be carefully preserved in the operation.

Although the issue seems to have been decided, and the renegotiation method is apparently to remain subject only to very minor modifications, the merits of these arguments are still worth discussion and will be taken up in a subsequent piece on this page.

Uncle Sam Take Steps Affecting Radios, Food, Light, Rent, Shoes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Spurred by wartime needs, Uncle Sam has taken additional steps affecting the average civilian's rent, food, light, radio and shoes.

In certain specific cases where landlords of housing accommodations other than hotels and rooming houses have petitioned for rent increases, discretionary powers have been given area rent directors to issue temporary orders allowing such increases immediately, Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced. However, Mr. Henderson said that each increase would be subject to a "final order" and if revoked by it would call for refunds to the tenant affected.

At the same time, Mr. Henderson's Office of Price Administration announced that an order authorizing a general increase in the prices of some foods, previously expected in September, will be delayed a month. Even after the October announcement, the order probably would not go into effect for several weeks, officials indicated.

The OPA said the order, an alternative price system, will relieve the squeeze on wholesale and retail food distributors, and at the same time benefit consumers by returning to the store shelves certain items which have been missing recently because of prohibitive replacement costs.

Without listing the items involved, the OPA said that despite the price increases involved, the return of many products to the shelves would make it possible in many instances for housewives to stretch their food budgets even further than is now possible.

Republic Steel to Start Huge New Blast Furnace

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP) — A new blast furnace capable of producing more than 400,000 tons of pig iron a year will roar into operation here next Monday.

Republic Steel Corp. said that Gov. John. W. Bricker of Ohio had accepted an invitation to light the furnace which, steel circles said, will help send U. S. iron production this year over the record 50,903,000 tonnage of 1941.

The smelter is leased by Republic from the Government's Defense Plant Corp., which also financed the Republic-operated furnace recently put into production at Gadsden, Ala. Such furnaces cost from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 each.

The Youngstown furnace is the first completely new one to be built in the Mahoning Valley since 1921. In that time, however, several of the existing units were enlarged by rebuilding.

Army Requests Big Volume Of Frozen Foods in 1943

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The Army's Quartermaster Corps has requested the frozen foods industry to produce approximately 50 million pounds of frozen vegetables from the 1943 crop for consumption by America's fighting men in the continental United States, the commanding officer of the Schenectady Quartermaster Depot declared in a General Electric Farm Forum address here.

Speaking on the subject, "Food Is a Weapon," Colonel Hubert W. Beyette said this new frozen foods program will have a double-barrelled effect next year.

"It will release a large supply of canned food items to fill every increasing demand from overseas troops, and it will result in a diversion of canned foods from canning to freezing," he explained. "Such diversion will save about 115,000 pounds of tin and 10 million pounds of new steel. The steel alone is enough to build several hundred medium-sized tanks."

Good Living Standard Seen In Postwar Era

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Post-war America will easily be able to produce enough to provide every man, woman and child in the country with a "decent minimum standard" in food, clothing, housing, education and health care, according to a report prepared for the Twentieth Century Fund by Stuart Chase, economist, and released in part here today.

In the matter of food requirements, Mr. Chase said the nation had been growing almost enough food to meet the nutrition standard.

"However, the crop pattern must be shifted from wheat and cereals to more dairy products and vegetables," he stressed. "We have the plant, but it needs retooling in some departments."

National Food Budget

Mr. Chase listed the Food Stamp Plan and the School Lunch Plan as indicating trends toward an adequate food budget for the nation.

"Finally, we must not forget," he continued, "that for a considerable period after the war, American farmers will have to feed the human family as well as the national family—or large sections of it in Europe, and perhaps in Asia and Africa as well. This will tend to give employment to farmers during the transition period and ease the shock of demobilization."

Mr. Chase held that the American clothing industry from cotton in the fields to garment shops in Seventh Avenue, New York, has been "entirely capable" for more than 13 years of turning out more than Americans can conveniently wear.

In regard to housing, Mr. Chase held that the nation would need between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 dwelling units every year for at least 10 years after the war ends.

"That will make the biggest single demand upon manpower of any project on the horizon—the largest pool for postwar work," he emphasized.

Education Discussed

Discussing education, Mr. Chase set as a minimum national goal an opportunity for every boy and girl to go through high school.

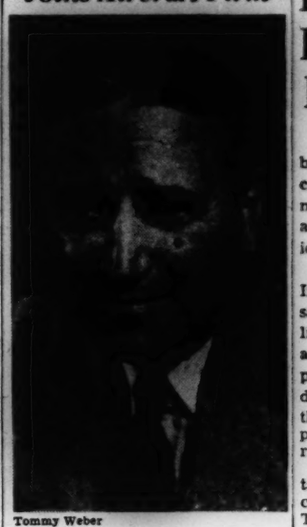
"The tasks outlined for us here are to expand educational opportunities in the lower and upper age groups, to abolish child labor and get the youngsters back into school, to level up opportunities between city and country, between one state and another, to eliminate illiteracy, to build more modern schoolhouses, to train a great new army of teachers," he declared.

Recalling that of the first 2,000,000 men examined for the Army in 1940-'41, nearly 1,000,000 were rejected, Mr. Chase appealed for extension of public-health attention.

American & Foreign Power

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has reinstated the American and Foreign Power Company, Inc., in "death sentence" proceedings against its parent, Electric Bond and Share Company.

Joins Aircraft Firm



Tommy Weber

Charles H. Gale

Appointed to the public relations staff of the Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corp. Mr. Gale is a veteran aviation writer, editor and public relations man, and recently resigned as editor of the Sportsman Pilot, a post he has held for the last six years.

Auto Trade Devotes 95 P. C. of Efforts To War Production

WASHINGTON (AP)—The automotive industry devoted 95.1 per cent of its efforts to direct war production in July, the War Production Board reported. This compared with 91.6 per cent in June and 80.3 per cent in May.

Statistics gathered from 133 companies, representing over 68 per cent of the entire industry, showed that shipments of the group soared past the half billion dollar mark, totaling $540,979,000 as against $494,113,000 in June. This includes shipments from subcontractors to prime contractors.

The total of wage earners jumped from 576,000 in June to 605,264 in July and is expected to go to 641,575 in August. Total man-hours worked in July were 125,246,000, as against 114,176,000 in June.

August figures, not yet complete, indicate a preliminary figure for average earnings per worker of $54.20 a week. This compares with $53.58 in July, when the average work week was 47.8 hours; and $53.20 in June, when the work week was 45.7 hours.

Treasury to Offer $4,000,000,000 Issue Thursday

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Treasury on Thursday will offer $4,000,000,000 of new war financing securities.

Secretary Henry Morgenthau said the borrowing would be undertaken by the sale of two types of securities, but details would not be available for a day or two.

Life Insurance Firms Mainly Buy U.S. Bonds

CHICAGO (AP)—The part that is being played by the life insurance companies in the financing of the nation's war effort was recounted at the annual meeting of the American Life convention.

John B. Siegel, Jr., of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia said purchases of Government obligations totaled 58.5 per cent of all additions to the investment portfolios of life insurance firms during the first eight months of this year, compared with only 21.1 per cent in the corresponding period of 1941.

He reported such investments totaled $1,800,000,000 this year in contrast to $502,000,000 last year. The bulk of the 1942 investments, he added, was in the registered "tap" issues.

Mr. Siegel related that in the eight-month period the purchase of utility securities decreased from 24.1 per cent of total investments to 9.8, rail securities from 6.9 to 2.8, state, county, municipal and foreign government bonds from 8.1 to 3.9 and industrials and others from 20.6 to 9.4, while mortgage loans declined from 19.2 per cent to 15.6.

Detailing the changes in investment policies since Pearl Harbor, Mr. Siegel stated in a prepared speech before the financial section of the conference:

"No longer are the mortgage loan and bond departments kept busy analyzing offerings such as might normally flow in. But rather the diminishing flow of suitable investment opportunities has in the past 10 months subsided to a mere trickle, and a definite trend which has been in existence for well nigh a decade has recently become tremendously accentuated to a point where there is no longer any choice."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 2

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 2

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

1784 ★ 1942

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches as of September 30, 1942

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$316,438,096.00
United States Government Obligations		347,248,015.56
State and Municipal Securities		31,929,063.68
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		2,010,000.00
Other Securities		18,340,886.58
Loans and Discounts		331,464,813.62
Customers' Liability for Acceptances		2,396,473.49
Banking Houses		13,070,283.00
Other Real Estate		634,218.70
Other Assets		4,063,801.84
Total		$1,067,595,652.47

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$962,502,430.93
Acceptances Executed	$8,813,754.80	
Less: Held for Investment	5,907,646.95	2,906,107.85
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		1,620,652.70
Reserve for Interest, Taxes, Dividend and Unearned Discount		3,816,619.06
Other Liabilities		3,164,254.08
Reserve for Contingencies		9,529,582.37
Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus	39,187,500.00	
Undivided Profits	17,056,005.48	84,056,005.48
Total		$1,067,595,652.47

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

New England's Oldest and Largest Banking Institution Offers Complete Domestic and Foreign Banking Facilities

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23 *offices throughout the city*

Represented in New York by

FIRST OF BOSTON INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

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AVELLANEDA AND ROSARIO

in Cuba

HAVANA SANTIAGO

CIENFUEGOS

SANCTI SPIRITUS

Correspondent banks throughout the world

★

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 690,000
Previous day's sales 785,680
1942 volume to date 79,697,951
1941 volume to date 107,429,262

Stock Market Spotty Due To Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—The stock market today was unable to shake off profit taking, as it did in the previous session, and recently strong leaders slipped fractions to a point or more.

Halting of the lengthy upward swing by what technicians called a "normal correction" was not particularly disturbing to bullish sentiment. Dwindling of volume on the retreat, in contrast to speedy dealings when new highs for the year or longer were being reached, was helpful to those who still entertained optimistic hopes for the "long pull."

Offerings lightened after the first hour and mild recoveries appeared here and there near midday. There was a later relapse, but extreme declines again were reducer near the close and assorted plus signs appeared in the utilities. Transfers were around 600,000 shares.

The war news continued uninspiring marketwise. Trimming of commitments were blamed partly on the Treasury's demand for much larger taxes than those contemplated by either the House or Senate.

Stocks in difficulties most of the day were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Chrysler, Western Union, U. S. Rubber, Anaconda, American Can, Douglas Aircraft, U. S. Gypsum, Westinghouse and Texas Co.

Rails did better at the last, with Pennsylvania making a new year's top by a minor amount. In intervals were American Airlines, Johns-Manville, Consolidated Edison, North American and Public Service of N. J.

Bonds Irregular

Principal trading interest in bonds was concentrated in rails today but the market failed to develop any clear-cut trend up to the final hour.

As on the previous day the selective quality of demand made for considerable irregularity even within individual groups. Typical of this was firmness in some loans of Atlantic Coast Line and Chicago & North Western alongside declines in other issues of the same carriers.

Soo Line bonds again attracted lively attention at rising prices and Missouri Pacifics also had a good following. The Rock Island and Frisco issues were generally fractionally lower.

A little higher were Central of Georgia 5s, Burlington general 4s, American & Foreign Powers 5s and American Telephone 3¼s. On the loss side were Central of Jersey 5s, St. Paul 5s and Baltimore & Ohio 4s of '48.

U. S. governments and foreigns moved quietly within a narrow price range.

OPA May Be Forced To Ration Coffee

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reports of coffee shortages appearing simultaneously from many parts of the country drew from an Office of Price Administration spokesman the statement "that it may be necessary to ration coffee."

"It certainly will be if this buying situation continues," he added, referring to reports that housewives had bought up most of the available stocks in several cities.

This official who declined use of his name, asserted, however, that while OPA long had recognized the fact that coffee might have to be rationed, no plan existed for action in the "immediate future."

Although OPA's policy is not to comment on possible ration programs in advance of their promulgation—in order not to stimulate a run on dwindling stocks of any commodity—Joseph Weimer, deputy director of the War Production Board's division of civilian supply, said several months ago it was "likely" that rationing of coffee would prove necessary.

Coffee dealers in New York blamed the shortage on restricted shipping from South America, and said the Government was now the "largest single customer for coffee," which was being forwarded to the armed forces, and that Government orders were filled first.

For comparative figures, the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange said only 300,000 bags of coffee were available in New York as compared to 800,000 bags a year ago.

Stocks Advance In London Market

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The stock market met fairly active profit taking today but managed to show further gains in many groups at the close.

Industrials, recent leaders, finished near the day's highs in many cases. Oils were firm and kaffirs advanced on Cape Town buying. Home rails turned reactionary after an early rise. Coppers were hesitant but rubber shares were at improved levels. Diamond and tea issues were quiet and steady.

British funds tended higher. Foreign bonds were quiet.

Columbia Pictures Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia Pictures Corp. and subsidiaries reported for the fiscal year ended June 27 net profit of $1,611,659, after provision of $1,163,617 for taxes, or $3.84 a common share. This compared with net earnings of $552,744, after provision of $145,420 for taxes, or 95 cents a common share, in the preceding year.

Paper Trade Is Now Under WPB Scrutiny

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's $2,000,000,000 paper manufacturing industry, it is reliably reported, is receiving close scrutiny from the War Production Board in its plans to concentrate and rearrange civilian industry to conserve manpower and materials.

No plan of concentration or curtailment has been publicly proposed in Washington, but discussions have gone far enough to prompt paper company executives to make new and extensive surveys of their situation in the war effort.

Emphasis has shifted since a year ago. Then, Government analyses indicated a severe shortage of paper might be in prospect. Consumers bought heavily. Now orders for paper generally are only at about 80 per cent of capacity.

Demand Eases UUp

What happened, apparently, was that while war requirements for paper and paper products have been substantial, they have been counter-balanced by slackening off in demand for the automobile and other industries which were formerly big users.

The paper and paper products industries employ some 300,000. The printing and publishing industry, immediately dependent upon paper supplies, employs some 500,000. Less than 16 per cent of the total U. S. paper production, however, is used for printing. Roughly half is paper board, used to make containers.

Newsprint, on which your newspaper is printed, is in a category by itself, since some three-quarters of it is imported from Canada.

Only about 6 per cent of the domestic paper production is newsprint. But as the paper companies, including book and magazine, virtually all used in the United States is now produced here.

In Washington discussions, paper men understand, tentative proposals have gone all the way from manufacturing curtailment, to limiting consumption by major users. Discussions, however, do not seem to have gone far enough to indicate any appreciable change in supplies for publishing.

The Office of Price Administration is understood to be more inclined toward use-limitation than production curtailment, on the theory that reduction of production by itself would make such a scramble on the part of consumers that price ceilings could scarcely be enforced.

Study Adjustments

Paper men are studying closely what adjustments they can make to contribute further to the war effort. As for manpower, most paper mills are in remote areas near pulp wood supplies, many in one-industry towns, where curtailment would cause unemployment and distress, and not immediately make workers available for war industries.

Paper is made primarily from wood not suitable for lumber. Transportation is a factor, but the industry by more efficient use of freight cars, is using much fewer cars in proportion to volume of production than before.

Furthermore, chief car shortage is for tank and open top cars, not box cars in which paper is shipped.

Also, the industry is increasingly producing substitutes for burlap and other scarce materials. It is producting container for food and other products formerly packed in cans, craft paper bags to replace burlap, and a wide assortment of things formerly made of metal.

Paper makers are giving close study to conserving materials and equipment. Some time ago, use of chlorine for bleaching was cut 70 per cent, as war demands for that chemical increased.

Dairy Farmers Plan Milk Can Output Curb to Save Steel

WASHINGTON (AP) — Dairy farmers will pass along 18,000 tons of steel to war use through restrictions on milk can manufacture ordered by the War Production Board.

The order will cut the number of types of can from 127 to 17, permit production of 850,000 milk cans in the 12 months ending next June 30 as compared with last year's output of 2,000,000 containers, and reduce by two-thirds the amount of iron and steel used for milk cans.

Thinner gauge steel will be used in the body of the milk cans with the result that ten-gallon containers will be six pounds lighter, while the five-gallon and eight-gallon containers will be three pounds lighter. Much of the saving will come in the cover, which will be cut two or three pounds by eliminating the "umbrella type."

More Corporations Report Earnings

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports during the week showing profits per common share included:

	1942	1941
June 30 year:		
Carpenter Steel	$4.75	$5.59
Francisco Sugar	2.64	.85
Manati Sugar	2.17	
Motor Wheel Corp.	2.17	2.70
Aug. 31 nine months:		
Eng. Pub. Service	.60	*1.29
Mueller Brass	3.63	4.27
Southern Pacific	10.89	*6.21
Wayne Pump Co	2.12	2.22
June 30 six months:		
McKessen & Robbins	.72	..
*Aug. 31 year.		
*Aug. 31 eight months.		

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet reported that business failures for the week ended Oct. 1 numbered 174 compared with 149 the previous week and 173 in the corresponding period last year.

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (wd) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Competition Between Roads, Oil Trade Hit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—The habits of peacetime competition in the transportation and petroleum industries are interfering with 100 per cent realization of the cooperation that ought to prevail in wartime, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, declared at a luncheon of the Traffic Club at the Commodore Hotel here today.

Mr. Eastman stressed that the railroads had made a "very remarkable record" in increasing the total movement of petroleum and its products by tank car to the eastern seaboard from less than 100,000 barrels to more than 850,000 barrels a day.

"Yet I know they can make it better," he told the traffic men. "The plan of running these cars in trainload quantities on schedules from the southwestern producing area to the seaboard, moving the empties back in the same way and cutting down the round-trip time, has not been carried out any too well. The trouble has been that so many different railroads and routes are involved. It has been difficult to substitute co-ordination for competition.

"The same has been true of the oil companies. For a long time we have been urging they get together and take delivery of these trainload quantities to a greater extent at large storage points, so that the cars can be returned at once instead of fanning out for many small and individual deliveries at local stations."

The O. D. T. director said that the four great dangers which face transportation were (1) the "tremendous increase" in the volume of traffic combined with the special difficulties under which it must from time to time be handled; (2) the rubber shortage; (3) the limited supply of other critical materials, and (4) limitations of manpower. He held that the nation had not yet reached its peak of traffic and that it would be "some considerable time before we do reach it."

H. W. McCarthy, director of traffic movement of Mr. Eastman's office, also spoke. A. C. Schier, President of the Traffic Club, presided.

I. B. A. Announces Speakers for War Finance Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Investment Bankers Association of America, at its War Finance Conference to be held here Oct. 19-20, is planning to give special emphasis to the subject of distribution of government securities, according to John S. Fleek, President of the association.

Mr. Fleek, a partner of Hayden, Miller & Co., of Cleveland, announced that among the speakers at the two-day meeting will be Rear Admiral Emory Scott Land, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission; Under Secretary of the Treasury Daniel W. Bell and Joseph C. Grew former United States Ambassador to Japan. In addition to Mr. Bell, speakers on government securities will include the presidents of several Federal Reserve Banks, representatives of the War Savings Staff and executive managers of several of the district Victory Fund Committees.

The War Finance Conference replaces the five-day annual convention usually held at this time of year. Mr. Fleek explained that decision to hold the conference in New York was due to the fact that a majority of the association's members are located in the Eastern financial centers so that travel to the meeting will be minimized. Delegates from distant parts of the United States he said, are being urged to combine the trip with one of their regular periodic visits to the East.

ODT Ask Reduction Of Travel by Trucks

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman called for reduction of travel by trucks making local deliveries of petroleum for retail through elimination of cross-hauling, special deliveries and call-backs.

Declaring elimination of unnecessary mileage was imperative to conserve tires, trucks and gasoline, Mr. Eastman said truck operators must develop cooperative plans for joint action, including extension of hours of delivery if necessary.

He instructed his petroleum transport advisory committees to work out the plan in cooperation with the operators.

At the same time, the Office of Transportation invited all truck operators engaged in local delivery and "over-the-road service" to submit plans for joint action, including the pooling of deliveries.

The plans, it said, will be reviewed by the Department of Justice along with ODT "to determine whether the plan raises any question under the anti-trust laws."

H. L. Green Sales Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of H. L. Green & Co. in September amounted to $5,165,989, an increase of 22.5 per cent over $4,217,779 in the like month of 1941. Turnover in the first 8 months of $36,763,764 represented a gain of 18 per cent over $31,252,950 a year ago.

Heads Steel Firm

Allied News Photo

Charles H. McCrea

Elected to the presidency of the National Malleable & Steel Castings Co., succeeding the late C. C. Gibbs. Mr. McCrea formerly was vice-president of the company.

Brazil to Take Three Per Cent From Salaries

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Brazilian Government ordered today that three per cent be deducted from the salaries of all employees in private industry beginning Jan. 1 and the amount applied to war bonds. Public workers will receive three per cent of their pay in bonds.

The lengthy decree, signed by President Getulio Vargas, included a number of other monetary measures, including authorization for the Finance Ministry to issue $150,000,000 in war bonds paying six per cent and redeemable after the war. The bond will be available to public subscription in amounts from $5 to $250.

Their purchase is compulsory upon all income earners in Brazil to the extent of the same amount as the last income tax paid.

The War Cabinet of President Getulio Vargas last night created a national Commission for Economic Defense.

The cabinet announced a general revision of the entire public works program and made known a plan to establish the "cruzeiro" as a new monetary unit replacing the milreis. It previously had been reported that the Cruzeiro would have a nominal value of five milreis, approximately 25 cents U. S. money.

A cabinet communiqué said the financial plan presented by Finance Minister Arthur de Souza Costa was adopted in a series of presidential decrees "to meet the situation created by the war."

The finance minister was ordered to submit to the President as soon as possible details on the present public works program so he could determine which projects could be suspended. The new budget will not contain any new public works, the communiqué said, and only those essential to the national safety will be continued.

The Commission for Economic Defense will be headed by Joao Alberto Lins de Barros, newly named, who already is at work with an 11-man U. S. technical mission on a program to place Brazil on a 100 per cent economic war footing.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct 6 (AP)—United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery and Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha signed accords today concerning the placement of Brazil's exportable surplus of coffee, cocoa and Brazil nuts on the United States market.

A statement by the United States Embassy said the agreement provided for the purchase by the United States, through the Commodity Credit Corporation, of the entire unshipped portion of the United States' 1941 quota of Brazilian coffee, and guaranteed for the United States the purchase of 9,300,000 bags of 1942-43 quota coffee.

The cocoa agreement provided for the purchase by the United States of 1,300,000 bags of cocoa from the Bahia region up to March, 1943.

Provision was made for purchases up to 10,500 tons of existing supplies of Brazil nuts.

Nelson Would Scrap or Use Parts of Stored Machinery

WASHINGTON (AP)—Donald M. Nelson said that machinery packed away in grease for the duration by manufacturers who have converted to war production should be broken up for scrap or stripped down for recovery of usable parts.

The War Production Board chairman told his press conference, in reply to a question about the large quantities of automobile-making machinery stored in Detroit, that such machines should be scrapped or the parts taken off for repairs to other machinery.

This, he said, would apply to dies, jigs, tools and equipment which are so specialized as to be unadaptable for armament production.

In a parallel appeal for "dormant scrap" "WPB's conservation division last night gave this suggested policy:

"If it hasn't been used for the last three months, and no one can prove it can be used in the next three—find a use for it or scrap it."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¾s 47-43	101.29	101.29	101.29
1 2½s 72-67	101.3	103.3	101.3

Home Owners Loan

1 3s 52-44	103.8	103.8	103.8

New York City Bond

35 3s 80	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s 48 st	105½	105½	105½
132 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	89½	89½	89½
3 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72	72	72
6 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	56½	56	56
10 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	48½	48½	48½
2 Allied Strs 4½s 51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
19 Am&For P 5s 2030	75¼	75	75¼
1 Am Int 5½s 49	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 AM T&T 2¼s 66	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅝	107½	107½
16 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅜	107⅛	107¼
7 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
2 Arm Del 4s 57	103	103	103
21 Arm Del 4s 55	102⅞	102½	102⅝
18 AT&SF 4s 95	111¾	111⅜	111⅝
7 AT&SF adj 4s 95 st	94½	94⅜	94½
2 Atl & Chs AL 5s 44	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
144 A C Line 1st 4s 52	85½	84⅞	85
32 A C Line clt 4s 52	73⅜	73½	73½
18 A C Line 4½s 64	64	63⅝	63⅝
25 A C Line 5s 45	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	100	100	100
18 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	61	60½	60½
29 B&O 95 st A	30	29¾	29¾
12 B&O 95 st C	34¼	34⅛	34⅛
11 B&O 2000 st D	29⅞	29½	29¾
5 B&O 96 st F	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝
38 B&O cv 80 st	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
14 B&O 4s 48	59	58⅞	59
11 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	49½	49⅓	49½
13 B&O S W 50 st	40⅛	40	40⅛
18 B&O T C 4s 59	46½	46	46½
9 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	103	103	103
3 Beth Stl 3s 60	100	100	100
64 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39	38⅞	38⅞
5 Boston&Me 4s 60	72⅜	72⅛	72⅜
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
13 Bkly Un Gas 4s 47	103	102½	103
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	80¼	80¼	80
1 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	114¾	114¾	114¾
2 Buf R&P 57 st	36¼	36¼	36¼
18 Bur C R&No 5s 34	12¼	11⅞	11⅞
20 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	11½	11½	11½
5 Bush Term 4s 52	81	81	81
4 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	80½	80½	80½
5 Can Nat 5s 60 Jly	108	108	108
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	109⅛	-08⅝	109⅛
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
4 Can Pac 6½s 46	111	111	111
7 Can Pac 5s 54	94½	94⅜	94⅜
3 Can Pac 4s prep	71½	71½	71½
3 Celanese 3½s 62	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
7 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7⅝	7¼	7½
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	20⅝	19½	19⅝
7 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	64	64	64
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 Cen N Y Pow 3⅜s 62	108¾	108¾	108¾
11 Cen Pac 5s 60	57¼	56½	56½
36 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82½	82⅛	82⅛
5 Cen R R N J 5es 87	21	230⅞	207⅛
8 Cen RR NJ 5s'87 reg	19	19	19
3 Certain-id 5½s 48	91	91	91
1 ChpP&P(3d) 4¾s 50	103½	103½	103½
8 C&O 3½s 96 O	103⅜	103⅜	103½
3 C&O 1st 4s 89 R&A	118½	118½	118½
48 Chi & Alton 3s 49	23⅛	23	23⅛
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 AA	75⅛	75	75
15 CB&Q 4½s 77	65¼	65	65
126 CB&Q gen 4s 58	80½	79½	80¼
7 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	96¾	96½	96½
8 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93½	93¼	93½
15 Chi & E Ill inc 97	32⅜	32¼	32¼
2 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	38	38	38
2 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	66¾	66¾	66¾
6 Chi & E L 6s 66	9¼	9⅛	9¼
20 Chi I & L 5s 47	31¾	31½	31½
1 Chi I&L 5s 66	8¾	8¾	8¾
30 Chi &I & L 4s 47	30¼	30	30
65 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	18⅛	17¾	17¾
148 CMSP & P adj 5s 2000	4¼	4¼	4¼
27 CM & SP 4½s 89F	44	43¾	43¾
63 CM & SP 4½s 89C	43½	43⅛	43⅜
62 CM & SP 4½s 89E	43½	43⅛	43½
15 CM & SP gen 4s 89	43⅞	43½	43½
10 Chi & NW 6½s 36	41½	41½	41½
6 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
13 Chi & Nwn gn 5s 87	36¼	36	36
20 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	35¼	35	35
41 Chi & NW cv 4¾s 49	4	3⅞	4
44 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	24¾	24⅜	24⅝
32 Chi & NW 4½s 2037C	24¾	24¼	24⅝
4 Chi & NW 4s 87	35	34½	34½
2 Chi & NW 3½s 87	34	34	34
5 Chi & NW 4½s reg	32½	32½	32½
44 CRI & P 4½s 52A	19⅜	19	19
19 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	5	4⅞	4⅞
37 CRI & P 4s 88	32½	31¾	31¾
2 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	29	29	29
111 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	18⅛	17¾	17⅞
5 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	50	50	50
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	101¼	101	101
4 Chi & W Ind 4½s 62	98⅜	98½	98⅞
1 Chi & W Ind 4s 52	96	96	96
1 Choc Okla & G 5s 52	29½	29½	29½
10 CCC&St L 4½s '77	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
20 CCC&St. L gen 4s '93	72	71¾	72
1 CCCCSt L CWM 4s '91	46½	46½	46½
3 lev Sh Line 4½s '61	69	60	69
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	78½	73¾	78½
6 Clev UnTerm 5s '73	68	67¾	68
14 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77 C	61¾	61¼	61¼
73 Col & So 4½s '80	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
1 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	92¼	92¼	92¼
10 Columbia G 5s '52 May	92¼	92	91¼
6 Columbia 6 5s 1961	86⅝	86¼	86⅛
44 ComlMack inc '69ww	38¾	36¾	38¾
2 ComwlthEd cv 4½s '58	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s '58	111⅜	111⅜	111½
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 Con Edis 2¼s '44	105½	105⅛	105½
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
5 Cuba No Ry5½s42rct	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
3 Dayton P & L 3s 70	105¾	105¾	105¾
75 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	57⅞	57⅝	57¾
3 D & R G 4½s 36	24	24	24
67 D & R G 4s 36	22⅜	22½	22½
58 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	3½	3⅜	3⅜
7 D & R G West 5s 78	19½	19½	19½
1 Det & Mack 1st 4s 95	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
6 Det Ed 3s 70	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 El Paso & SW 5s 65	67½	67½	67½
24 Erie 4½s 2015	54⅜	54	54⅜
8 Erie 4s 95	91¾	91½	91¾
2 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	107	107	107
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74	19¼	19¼	19¼
11 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97	97	97
10 Goodrich 4¾s 56	105	104⅜	105
36 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝
2 Gt Nor 2¾s 67	74	74	74
4 Gulf M & Ohio 4s 75	69	69	69
1 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	110¾	110¾	110¾
7 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	85½	85⅜	85½
2 Hocky V 4½s 99	127	127	127
28 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
31 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46¾	46½	46½
13 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	18½	18¼	18¼
3 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
3 Ill Cen 3½s 52 reg	42½	42½	42½
51 Ill Cen 4s 52	53⅜	52⅞	53
4 Ill Cen 4s 53	48¾	48⅜	48¾
18 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47¾	47⅜	47¾
5 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46¼	45¾	45¾
5 Ill Cen 5s 55	55⅛	55⅛	55¼
3 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	44½	44½	44½
5 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	45½	45½	45½
32 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	50½	50½	50¼
16 IC¾CSL&NO 4½s 63	45½	45	45⅜
15 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	82	82	82
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
11 Int Grt Nor adj 6s 52	5	5	5
28 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	28½	27¾	27¾
15 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜
8 Int Hydro Elec El cv 6s	34⅞	34½	34½
3 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
21 Int Paper 5s 47	104¼	104¼	104¼
12 Int T&T 4½s 52	58¾	58½	58½
45 Int T&T5s 55	60¾	60¼	60¾
3 James F&Clea 4s 59	50⅜	50½	50⅜
33 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	66⅝	66½	66¾
11 K C South 5s 50	72¾	72⅜	72⅜
13 K C South 3s 50	63¼	63¼	63¼
5 Kings Co Lt 5s 54	104	104	104
7 Kresge Found 3s 60	101½	101	101
14 Lac Gas 4s 53	90¾	90½	90½
13 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	90½	90¼	90½
4 Leh & N Y 4s 45	80¼	80	80¼
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	72¾	72¾	72¾
2 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	47	47	47
9 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	32½	32	32½
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
8 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34¾	34½	34½
4 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32½	32¼	32⅜
3 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
3 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105½	105½	105½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	93½	93½	93¾
7 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	92	91½	92
5 Manati Sug 4s 57	52	52	52
1 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 M&St. cn 5s 34 ct	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
10 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	6	6	6
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	2	2	2
5 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	16¾	16¾	16¾
43 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	16½	16¼	16½
348 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	16½	16	16½
45 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	37½	37¼	37¼
13 M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	21½	21⅜	21⅜
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	32¾	32¾	32¾
15 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	42	41¾	41¾
6 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	31½	31½	31½
43 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
33 Mo Pac 5s 65A	38	37¾	38
1 Mo Pac 5s 65A ct	37½	37½	37½
329 Mo Pac 5s 77F	38¼	37¾	38⅛
12 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	38	37½	38
55 Mo Pac 5s 78G	38¼	37⅞	38¼
67 Mo Pac 5s 80H	38¼	37¾	38
2 Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞
66 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	38¼	37¾	38¼
7 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	37⅞	37½	37⅞
32 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	9	8¾	9
2 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	93	93	93
15 Monong'laRy3½s 66	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 MonWPaPub 3½s 66	109½	109¼	109½
1 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10 Mor&Essex 6s 55	37½	37½	37½
6 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	34¼	34	34¼
2 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37⅝	37¼	37⅜
8 NashCha&StL 4s 78	67½	67	67½
4 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106½	106½	106½
3 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	100½	100½	100½
7 N Eng RR 5s 45	69½	69	69½
3 NJ Junct 4s 86	75	75	75
36 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	5	4¾	4¾
15 NO Tex&M 5s 56B	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞
7 NO Tex&M 5sB 56ct	49	49	49
16 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	52	52	52
1 NO Tex&M 5s 56C ct	49	49	49
16 NO Tex&Mex 4½s 56	49¾	49	49¾
59 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53¾	53⅜	53⅝
146 NYC 4½s 2013A	48½	48⅛	48⅛
34 NYC cn 4s 98	53¾	53⅛	53¾
2 NYC 3½s 46	98½	98⅛	98⅛
6 NYC cv 3½s 52	68¼	68	68
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	75⅝	75¾	75¾
6 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	78¼	75⅝	78¼
23 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63	61⅞	62½
9 NYCh&StL 3½s 47	100	100	100
1 NY Connect 2½s 65	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 NY Dock cv 5s 47	81¾	81¾	81¾
8 NY Dock Co 4s 51	64¼	64	64
2 NY Edis 3½s 65	108⅝	108⅛	108⅝
11 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	54	53½	53¾
13 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	48¾	48	48
52 NYNH&H 4½s 67	43	42½	42¾
2 NYNH&H 4s347	38½	38½	38½
21 NYNH&H 4s 55	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
24 NYNH&H 4s 56	38⅞	38½	38½
1 NYNH&H 3½s 47	36	36	36
13 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	36¼	36	36¼
6 NYNH&H 3½s 54	36¼	36¼	36¼
7 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	7⅞	7¼	7⅜
10 NYO&W rfg 4s'92	6½	6½	6½
2 NYO&W gen 4s 55	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5 NY Steam 3½s 63	107	107	107
20 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	8⅜	8¼	8¼
1 Niagara Shc cv 3½s	102¾	192⅝	102¾
83 Nor&Sou cv4s 2014	34½	33⅝	34
4 Nor fGou 4½s 98	72	72	72
1 Norf & W 4s 96	125½	125½	125½
64 Nor Pac 6s 204 7	66	65¾	66
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	54¾	54¼	54¼
14 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50½	50¼	50½
15 Nor Pac 4s 97	74¼	73¾	74¼
18 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¼	42	42
4 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	12½	12½	12½
21 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¼	107⅛	107¼
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107	106¾	107
4 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	99	98¾	98¾
5 Pac G&E 3s 71	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66 C	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	102⅝	102⅞	102⅞
6 Para Pict 4s 58	100	100	100
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	47½	47½	47½
1 Pen Co 4s 63	103	103	103
11 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108	108	108
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	121¼	121¼	121
12 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101½	101½	101½
12 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	90	89½	89½
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Pen RR 4s 48	100¾	100⅝	100¾
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	89¾	89⅝	89⅝
8 Pen RR 3½s 52	91⅛	91	91
2 Peoria & East 4s 60	42	42	42
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60¼	60	60¼
5 Pere Marq 4s 56	63¾	63¾	63¾
17 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	106	106	106
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	102½	102½	102½
5 Phil&Bal&W 4½s 81D	108½	108½	108½
5 Phila Co 4½s 61	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111⅞	111¾	111¾
7 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	10¾	10¼	10¾
11 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 Philippine Ry 4s 37 ct	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 PCC St. L 4s 63 I	120	120	120
3 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	96	96	96
2 Pitt WVa 4½s 59B	58	58	58
17 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	86⅞	86½	86⅜
4 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
6 Readg 4½s 97 A	77¾	76¾	77¾
5 Readg 4½s 97 B	77¾	77¾	77¾
16 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	80½	80⅛	80⅛
5 Rem Rand 3½s 56	102	102	102
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
41 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	61¾	60½	61¾
12 Rio Gr W ctf 4s 49	29¾	29	29
35 RI Ark&La 4½s34	18½	18¼	18½
2 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	99	99	99
11 StLIM&Sta&R&G 33	77½	76⅞	76⅞
3 StLPub Svc 5s 59	92¼	92	92¼
30 St LSF 5s 50 B	23	22¾	23
2 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	22¾	22¼	22¼
119 St LSF 4½s 78	22⅜	22	22
87 St LSF 4½s 78ct st	22	21½	21½
102 St LSF 4s 50A	21¼	20¾	21
2 St LSF 4s 50A ct	20½	20½	20½
3 St LSW 5s 52	54	54	54
12 St LSW rfg 5s 90	37	36⅝	36⅞
1 St LSW 2nd 4s 89	75¾	75¾	75¾
5 StP&KC ShL4½s41	15¼	15¼	15¼
126 Seab A L cn 4s 45	13	12⅝	12⅝
59 Sea A L 4s 45 ct	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞
7 Sea A L aj 5s 49	2⅜	3½	3⅜
79 Sea A L 4s 50 st	24	23⅜	23⅜
1 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	24½	24½	24½
1 Sea A L rfg 4s 59	10¼	10¼	10¼
45 Sea-All Fla 6s 35A ct	10¼	10	10
4 Shell Un 2¾s 61	99½	99½	99½
1 Shell Un 2½s 54	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
2 Silesian-Am 7s 41	31	30	31
2 So Bell Tel 2¾s 62	107¾	107¾	107
1 So Col Pow 6s 47	103	103	103
36 Sou Pac 4½s 68	54½	53¾	54
21 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53⅝	53¼	53¼
37 So Pac 4½s 69	54½	53⅝	53⅞
7 So Pac rfg 4s 55	71⅞	71	71⅛
30 So Pac clt 4s 49	70	69⅞	69
13 So Pac 3¾s 46	92¾	92⅜	92⅝
44 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	57½	55¾	55⅞
5 So Pac PTer 4s 50	87	87	87
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	87½	87½	87½
3 South Ry cn 5s 94	92¼	92¼	92¼
20 South Ry gen 4s 56	68	67½	67½
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	112	112

Wichita's Sensational Growth Due Largely to Plane Plants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan.—Among the phenomena of this war is Wichita. In 1940 its population was 127,000. Today it is approaching 210,000. It is very likely to go up another 10,000 or 15,000 or more within another year.

Wichita is situated almost in the geographical center of the nation. If one wanted to get as far as possible in the United States from both the Germans and the Japanese he might well choose this city. It is as isolated, as unwarlike, as peaceful in its setting, as one would want.

But Wichita is well on the way to doubling its population in less than three years. If and when it does it will have accomplished something unique for a community of its size. It is an industrial mushroom in the middle of a vast field of waving corn and wheat.

Wichita makes airplanes. It made airplanes before the war, but where it made them then by the dozens, it makes them now by the thousands. The women of Wichita and of Kansas have come out of their kitchens, and the farmers have flocked in from those fields of corn and wheat to help Wichita make planes.

City Retains Its Poise

The really phenomenal thing about Wichita is not so much its breathtaking growth, but rather the way in which it, and its people, have absorbed this development. They've taken it with a calm grace that demands appreciative comment. Judging from the standpoint of what one would expect ordinarily under such circumstances, the unconfused poise with which Wichita goes about its business today is refreshing. It is a boom town in numbers, but not in spirit. Prosperity has robbed it of none of its wholesomeness, none of its homely virtues.

Back before World War I Wichita was just another Kansas wheat and cow town. Just after that war its population was 72,000. But back from the war came some pilots who had an idea that planes might be useful in civilian life as well as in battle. There soon sprang up the Cessna, Beech, and Stearman airplane plants.

Flour milling and the handling of cattle helped build things up, but the airplane business accounted largely for the fact that in 1930 the city's population was 120,000.

When the new war broke out, four plants—Beech, Cessna, Stearman, and Culver—were making planes in reasonable quantities. Soon Boeing took over Stearman. And soon all began to expand. Massive blocks of steel and brick and glass rise out of the Kansas prairies exactly like huge mushrooms.

More Workers Needed

One plant alone says that within a year to meet its schedule it must have 15,000 more workers. Some of those will be women, from Wichita and surrounding towns. But some will be men who will come in from far away, and some will bring families.

The first thing one wonders about is housing. How could a city of 127,000 take care of a population of over 200,000? Wichita doesn't claim that it has absorbed all these persons and made every one comfortable. But it is a fact that Wichita has no serious housing problem, at least not in relation to many other communities.

One answer is that Wichita must have foreseen some of this development. In 1940 it build, privately, 808 housing units. In 1940 there were 2,654 privately built housing units. In 1942 so far there have been built 2,400 more, and another 450 are under way.

In addition during this time 1,000 Federally sponsored units were built, and today 5,000 more units in two other Federal projects are under way. Then there are 600 trailer units under way. In that 1,000-unit project, by the way, there are 4,800 persons.

Wichita has earnestly pleaded with Federal authorities for the necessary privileges to permit it to build 7,500 more of these units, but it holds not much hope in this direction.

School Buildings Ample

So far schools, built in ample proportions to begin with apparently, have not had to go on double shifts, or refuse to take pupils.

What is perhaps one of the most significant things about the development is that it has been accompanied by no crime problem.

Neither has there been any increase in street mishaps. There is some "wild driving" the traffic department reports, but the Wichita police force—housed, by the way, in a building identified on the outside only by placques which say "Square Deal Department"—has built up over a long period such an efficient system of training and application of safety rules that safety consciousness here is almost inherent.

City Manager Russell E. McClure, does face some troublesome questions in connection with this sprouting up of his community. Added income from increased assessments has not come up yet to the level of the new costs.

Landis Shows How Fire Hits At U. S. Safety

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—The Federal Government is participating in Fire Prevention Week, which began Oct. 5, for the first time since the annual campaigns began 20 years ago, the main objective of the observance this week being a reduction of the nation's average annual fire toll, which is interfering with the war production program, the National Board of Fire Underwriters, sponsor of the observance, announced Oct. 5.

The Office of Civilian Defense was named by President Roosevelt in a proclamation to direct the Government's co-operation in the fire prevention campaign. Through its regional offices, the OCD is distributing 150,000 posters among every local civilian defense unit in the country. The posters, supplied by the Fire Underwriters Board, declare that "every fire is sabotage today."

James M. Landis, Director of the OCD, in a radio address from Washington yesterday marking opening of Fire Prevention Week, told of the loss of 28,000,000 pounds of rubber in Fall River, Mass.; one third of the nation's production of magnesium dust in Newark, N. J.; $250,000 of parachute silk in an unnamed warehouse, and 10,000 tons of cork in Baltimore, Md., as examples of irreplacable losses due to fire. Most of this destruction could have been prevented or minimized if proper preventive care had been taken, he held.

President Roosevelt's proclamation asserted that any loss of human life, any interference with production, any loss of critical materials hinders and impedes the war effort.

"Uncontrolled fire, even in normal times, is a national menace," the proclamation continued. "It kills or disables thousands of our people and destroys a significant portion of our national wealth each year. Today, when every machine is being taxed to its fullest productive capacity, when new hands are working with unfamiliar tools, and when agents of our enemies are seeking to hinder us by every possible means, it is essential that destructive fires be brought under stricter control in order that victory may be achieved at the earliest date.

"Nothing less than the united vigilance and effort of all the people will suffice to break the grip of this menace. Fire hazards everywhere must be detected at once and eliminated. Loss of life and property from blaze and smoke must be reduced in every State of the Union. Prevention of all uncontrolled fires must be our goal."

New Nickel Minus Nickel Begins Tour of Canada

OTTAWA, Oct. 6 (AP)—A 12-sided nickel of copper and zinc was put in circulation yesterday in most large Canadian centers.

It is called the "blackout nickel" because its distinctive shape makes it identifiable in the dark. Wartime metal demands took the nickel out of the new nickel.

Sub-Chasers of New Type Perform For Committee in Deep Water Test

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 6 (AP)—Mechanics and designers tuned up two tiny sub-chasers of new design today to demonstrate their usefulness in deep water for a committee of naval officers and congressmen.

The boats, similar in design, are speedy, heavily armed and constructed of non-essential war materials, and measure less than half the length of the smallest subchasers now in use, but their exact specifications have not been released.

Rear Admiral David M. LeBreton, Chief of the Navy Board of Inspection and Review; Capt. G. W. Nelson, also of the Board, are here to represent the Navy.

Others to watch the deep water tests of the boats include; Senators James M. Mead, (D) of New York, representing the Small Business Committee; Charles O. Andrews, (D) of Florida, representing the Senate Naval Affairs Committee; I. J. Wanless, Chief of the Preliminary Design Section of the Maritime Commission, and James E. Curran, President of the National Maritime Union.

Both the small chasers, sponsored by small boat builders, throughout the nation, were constructed in Miami yards and recently were demonstrated before a group of small boat builders and designers.

30,000,000 Pupils Get Into the Scrap And Huge Tonnage of Junk Is Forecast

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Thirty million American school children marched officially today into the nation-wide scrap collection campaign amid War Production Board predictions that the youngsters would produce a "huge tonnage" of metal scrap, rubber, and rags.

Play yards of private, public, and parochial schools are being opened as salvage depots where the children can bring the scrap they have collected.

Younger children were advised to go in pairs and older students by themselves under the canvassing program recommended by the United States Office of Education and the Conservation Division of WPB.

Mobilized by teachers, the children will canvass farms and homes to collect small articles and to make lists of larger items which later can be trucked away by salvage committees in each locality.

Predicting that the young campaigners would make an enormous contribution to the collection of iron and steel scrap urgently needed by the steel industry, Conservation Director Lessing J. Rosenwald said the campaign would "give to every schoolboy and girl the desired opportunity for patriotic participation in backing up their fathers and brothers at the fighting fronts."

Frank Says Attack in Buenos Aires Fostered Public Expression on War

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 6 (AP)—Waldo Frank, American author and lecturer who was severely beaten in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Aug. 2 by six men suspected of pro-Axis leanings, said on arrival here that the attack had the beneficial result of bringing the war question into the open.

It gave the people an opportunity to express their pro-democratic tendencies, he added.

Mr. Frank said the situation in Argentina had become favorable to the United Nations' interests recently.

In a statement, Mr. Frank added: "Our propaganda in Latin America makes too much over our military and technical powers. It should dwell more on the democratic traditions and the present democratic will of the American people.

"Our government agencies are doing a magnificent job, particularly along technological, industrial and scientific lines, but we are still weak in one all-important matter, in convincing Latin-American people that our intentions toward them are really democratic.

"Because of this a good deal of our work in helping Latin-American nations develop their resources and improve their living conditions causes distrust.

"The enemy propaganda takes good advantage of this. . . .

"The people of every Latin-American country, bar none, are pro-democratic and anti-Fascist.

"That is not true of many of their governments. Far too often we give the impression of being more interested in the government than the people. This is a short-sighted policy, and if the war lasts a long time it will be extremely dangerous.

"The American people's best allies in Latin America are the Latin-American people."

Six Pounds Less Meat Per Capita in '43?

CHICAGO, Oct. 6 (AP) — Per capital consumption of meat by Americans next year probably will be about six pounds less than the amount consumed by each person this year, the American Meat Institute was told Oct. 5 by George A. Schmidt, Chairman of the organization's Board of Directors.

In an address prepared for delivery before the opening session of the Institute's Annual Convention, Mr. Schmidt asserted production of meat in 1943 probably would allow less meat available for domestic consumption.

Indications now are, he said, that per capital consumption next year would be about 137 pounds, compared with 143 pounds this year and 142 in 1941.

Mr. Schmidt declared meat production this year was the greatest in history. He added:

"Pork production this year will be the largest on record, and, according to latest available estimates, about 21 per cent greater than last year. Beef production will be about 13 per cent more than last year. Veal production will be up about 6 per cent, and lamb about 3 per cent. Total production of all meats will be about 16 per cent over that of 1941."

He estimated that about 16 per cent of the total meat production this year would be sold to the Government for shipment abroad under the Lend-Lease Act and for supplies to our armed forces, and indications now are that about 30 per cent of the meat supply will be purchased by the Government in 1943 — about 7,000,000,000 pounds.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Deal with leading concern. 10 Different boxes. Cost 50c up. 62 Personals. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Special Offer. Good profits. Request approval samples. Deehls, 8-26, Fitchburg, Mass.

MAKE extra Money! Show exclusive Christmas Cards with sender's name inscribed, 50 for $1. up. Large selection. 21-card "Janes Art Box," $1; other big profit assortments. Samples on approval. Janes Art Studios, 1326 Clifford, Dept. 480, Rochester, New York.

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APPLICATIONS FROM CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS (men and women) are being considered for immediate openings in our housekeeping and steward's departments, such as:

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KITCHEN HELPERS

THOSE accepted at the Sanatoriums may apply later for nurses' training.

WRITE, telegraph, or telephone Christian Science Benevolent Association, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, Aspinwall 7000;

or The Christian Science Pleasant View Home, Concord, New Hampshire, Concord 2700;

or Christian Science Benevolent Association on Pacific Coast, San Francisco, California, Overland 6121.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Large one-room apts., fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; transportation; near church. 836-845. EN. 2-1883.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BEAUTIFULLY FURN. 1-RM. KITCHEN AND BATH, $50 a month. 648 Huntington Avenue, Suite 50, Boston. Evenings.

N. Y. C., 70th, 322 East—New, renovated apts., 2 rooms, kitchenettes; gas, electricity included; $47.50 up. Supt., premises. RHinelander 4-2806.

APARTMENTS WANTED

BALTIMORE, MD.—3 rooms, preferably furnished, employed adults, Forest Park or N. W. section. Box 500, 481 Title Building.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—LARGE DOUBLE FURNISHED ROOM. 1912 CHELSEA ROAD.

BOSTON, 11 Norway St., Suite 3—Woman living alone has large room; business woman; well heated, continuous hot water. Ken 7750.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, 1353 Beacon St., Apt. 1—Large, well-heated, front rooms, $4.50-$5.00; 2nd floor; large closets.

N. Y. C., 425 WEST END AVE., Corner 80th—High-class modern home; business women; students; sunny rooms; full kitchen privileges; reasonable. King. Telephone Schuyler 4-4609.

N. Y. C., 70th (3025 Broadway) (5-P)—Delightful, sunny, 3 windows; single-double; studio types, near church; elevator. Rh 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 310 West 107th—Homelike, room with or without board for refined people; private home. Tel. RI 9-8929.

N. Y. C.—Large front room, private bath; suitable for one or two ladies. Telephone Academy 4-1793.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study; excellent food; 3 baths, heat each room; loving hospitalities; open all year, $15; booklet. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

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Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

HELP WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—WANTED, PHOTOGRAPHER for general laboratory and commercial work; permanent job; congenial working conditions; must be draft exempt; send self photo. Buckingham Studio, Inc., 1220 New York Avenue N. W.

HELP WANTED—MEN

Airplane Mfg. Co.
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS; MOVING LINE CONVEYOR ENGINEERS; PRODUCTION LINE LAYOUT ENGINEERS; QUALITY CONTROL ENGINEERS; PLANT LAYOUT ENGINEERS; METHODS ENGINEERS; SERVICE ENGINEER SCHOOL INSTRUCTORS; PLANNING STAFF PRODUCTION MEN; MACHINE & TOOL PLANNING SUPERVISORS FOR PLATING & MATERIAL CONSERVATION—PLANNING—SALVAGE; TOOL DESIGNERS & TOOL MAKERS; ESTIMATORS ON PROPOSALS. COSTS. PRODUCTION METAL SHOP WORK; CRIB LEADERS; TOOL INSPECTORS; BUYERS (A METAL TRADES SPECIALIST) AND MANY OTHERS; EXCELLENT FIRM; GOOD SALARIES. INTERVIEW AT OFFICE THIS WEEK.
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PORTER
ELEVATOR OPERATOR
Middle-aged men acceptable. Apply to MR. SHANNON, Real Estate Dept., of State St. Trust Co., corner of State and Congress Streets, Boston.

SUPERINTENDENT
For apartment house in Boston, good apartment included. Apply MR. SHANNON, Real Estate Dept., State St. Trust Co., corner of State and Congress Streets, Boston.

TEXTILE Pulp and Paper Mill Personnel. We have many attractive openings.
CHARLES P. RAYMOND SERVICE
294 Washington Street, Boston
Over 40 Years Confidential Employment Service

WANTED—YOUNG MAN
Assistant Shipping Clerk
Capable; pleasant conditions; opportunity. ORLANDO MILLS, 17 E. 22nd St., N. Y. C. GR. 7-4870.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A GIRL to do general housework; live in; good wages and references. Call Lar. 0543 (Newton, Mass.).

BALTIMORE, MD.—Beautician — expert in permanent and finger waving; salary and commission. 517 North Charles Street.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman, refined, neat, to be made one of adult family; excellent cook, light housekeeping, ironing; references. Box H-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

Have knowledge of bookkeeping, accounting and general office practice; references. Box X-45, Suite 1550, 500 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION or housekeeper position wanted by competent, experienced, unencumbered Christian Scientist; drive; go anywhere. Box J-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER-EXECUTIVE, Bookkeeping; several years' varied experience—office general law practice, also trust estates, real estate, mortgages, installment sales, collections. Box G-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

VOICE teacher will exchange lessons for about 3 hours' housework weekly. (Back Bay). Call Kenmore 6048 after 5 p. m. (Boston).

AUTOMOBILE PARTS

HOOVER MOTORS INC.
Motor Mart, Park Sq., Boston HUB. 7100
Batteries still available. Get yours now!

DOGS

GIVING pedigreed collie (male watchdog); year old, to someone having good home where he can run. MRS. MONTROSS, 224 Bedford Rd., Pleasantville, N. Y. Tel. 259.

FURRIERS

CHAS. FLEMING Take advantage of our location. Furs and remodels at drastic reductions. Budget plan available. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, fourth floor, N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

HOSIERY REPAIRING

HOSIERY REPAIRED 17c per stocking. All makes, any amount runs, also Nylons. ROSEWIN, 506 Fifth Ave., Suite 501, N. Y. C.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Works, sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works at its office, 4th Floor, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, October 20, 1942 and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done consists of placing ordinary borrow as filling and furnishing and placing stone riprap as bank protection on the left bank of Millers River at Millers Falls in the town of Montague. Charge for specifications is $2.00 which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty shall consist of a certified check for $300 payable to the order of the Department of Public Works or other security satisfactory to the Department. A bid bond will not be accepted. The successful bidder will be required to furnish a bond for the faithful performance of the contract in such sum as may be fixed by the Department. The surety may be a surety Company or securities satisfactory to the Department. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1936. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item, a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: Herman A. MacDonald, Commissioner of Public Works. October 5, 1942.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 148 Tremont St., Boston

Local Classified

United States and Canada (Continued)

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING N. Y. Authorized Agent for All Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FL. 9-6056

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 31 University Pl. cor. GRamercy 5-1513. N. Y. C.

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-6468.

CASH FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7969

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1391.

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH CO. Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Work Guaranteed. E. B. HORN 429 Washington St., Boston. Est. 1839

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new. 70/- Post or call, RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 15, Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7348.

WANTED TO BUY

STARTLINGLY HIGH CASH PRICES paid for Home Ciné Projectors, 16mm. Sound or Silent, also 8 and 9.5mm. These are still urgently wanted—please release yours. We can afford to pay higher prices than anyone. Also still wanted Leica, Contax and other modern roll film cameras, enlargers and binoculars. WALLACE HEATON, LTD., 127, New Bond Street, London, W. 1.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5—Facing gardens, central to all parts. Comfortable, excellent cooking, H. and C. water. Well appointed. From 3 gns. Phone Fre. 3397.

HANTS — Knellwood House, Farnborough — First class private hotel, beautiful grounds; near Camberley and Aldershot. Apply Miss St. John.

REIGATE, SURREY—MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London; 5-minute walk from station; from 5 guineas weekly. Resident Director, Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

SOUTHPORT (Talbot Private Hotel) Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience, free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns per week

England

ACCRINGTON

Bailey's
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in
LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

BLACKBURN

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food SELLERS

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. SPRING
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

JOSEPH TAYLOR
Complete House Furnisher Carpet Warehouseman
33-35 Corporation St. and Market Hall
Tel. 776
Furniture Exchanged or Renovated

McCARTNEY BROS.
21, 23, 25 Corporation Street
34 Knowsley Street
36 Great Moor Street
Gentlemen's Outfitters and Hatters

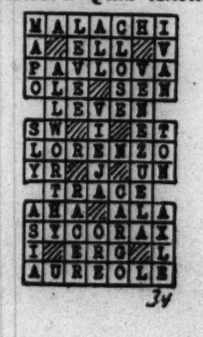
BRADFORD

Quality—Freshness—Purity Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 3750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

H. R. JACKSON
CORNER of BRIDGE ST. and TYRELL ST.
Also at 27 Sunbridge Road

China and Glass Specialists
Tel. 7459

Crossword Quiz Answers



ENGLAND

BRADFORD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 2727 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2390 (Fourteen Lines)

ILLINGWORTH, NEWBOULT & CO., Ltd.
WESTGATE, BRADFORD
We invite you to inspect our Autumn Selections of Ladies' and Maid's Coats and Dresses. For Style and Value they cannot be surpassed. All Utility Garments are sold free of tax.

SERVICE and SATISFACTION at
J. F. RHODES & SONS Ltd.
PROVISION EXPERTS
and Really High-Class Grocers
84 Kirkgate, Bradford Telephone 2786-7
Branches also at
2 and 4 Heidelberg Rd. (Toller Lane)
311 Legrams Lane, Bradford
and 45 Otley Road, Headingly, Leeds

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR SHIRTS PYJAMAS ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(3 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

BURNLEY

T. HIRST
High-Class Grocer
Post Office, Briercliffe Road, and 106 Colne Road
Orders delivered to any part of the district.
TELEPHONE BURNLEY 3999

Stationery, Motto Cards, Runner's Bibles, "Letters to Strongheart."
THOMPSON'S
Rose Grove Post Office, Burnley, Lancs.

Outfitter, Agent for Simpson Clothes. Aquatite and Telemac Raincoats for Men and Women.
W. HOPE Padiham Tel. 84

Bailey's
For Style and Value in Ladies' Wear
11 Manchester Road, Burnley
Also at Church Street, Accrington

BURY

Richard Arnott LTD.
Ladies' Tailors, Outfitters and Furriers
DAY & AFTERNOON GOWNS
3, Silver Street Bury 597
and 16-18, Crompton Street

CHESTER

J. COLLINSON & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

DARLINGTON

R. HUGHES
Jeweler and Silversmith
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Telephone 3187
15, SKINNERGATE

DERBY

E. BEMROSE & CO.
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
NEW ADDRESS:
28, St. Peter's Churchyard

K SHOE AGENCY
Barlow & Taylor & Co. Ltd.
HIGH CLASS DRAPERS
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Unequalled for Household Linens
Agents for Ladies' Norvic Shoes
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters
MARKET PLACE, DERBY
TELEPHONE 4295-6

HALIFAX

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
3 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

HARROGATE

PARKER'S GIFT SHOP
High Class Leather and Fancy Goods
12 CAMBRIDGE CRESCENT
(Near G. P. O.)
TEL. 4535

WM. HUDSON
(Late of W. Rowntree & Sons, Ltd.)
Household and Fancy LINENS
7, Cambridge Road Tel. 2516

ENGLAND

KENDAL

WATSON BROS.
Agents for Lotus and Delta Shoes
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
61 Highgate, Kendal Westmoreland Tel. 948

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Telephone 21128-9
Peacock & Son, Ltd
Carpets, Linoleums, Curtains, Loose Covers, Bedsteads, Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts, etc.
Est. 1850. *The Headrow and Park Row, Leeds*

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 2261 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. Collinson & Co.
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2613
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Supplies

When in Liverpool
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

Speirs & Gledsdale, Ltd.
PRINTERS
Stationers—Bookbinders, etc.
10-12a High St., Wavertree
Liverpool, 15
Tel. Wavertree 416

Armstrongs
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns. Coats. Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER
Also at Richmond Street, Liverpool

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

A&S WALKER Ltd.
for Social and Business Stationery. Greeting Cards for All Occasions. All Makes of Fountain Pens and Pencils
Branches
92 King Street, St. Ann's Passage
Victoria Street Corner
Manchester

TYPEWRITERS
Standard and Portable New and Second Hand
Carbons and Ribbons
Duplicators and Inks
All Stationery Supplies
ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
24 BROWN ST. MANCHESTER

CHARLES COOK
Pre-War Suitings and Coatings
Always in stock for Ladies and Gentlemen
Moult House, Moult St., Manchester 2
TEL. BLA. 5528

Every Purchase Counts

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £6.17.6
Settees from £8.10.0
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.14.0 to £21.10.0
24 Model Rooms Two Acres Showroom
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK BRUEY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

MANSFIELD

ROWELL BROS.
FAMILY DRAPERS
1, CHURCH ST. TEL. 474
Depts.: Dress Materials, Household Goods, Millinery, Haberdashery
Ladies' and Children's Complete Outfitters
Also Bainbridge Ltd., Newark. Tel. 19
and
ROWELL BROS., Shirebrook Tel. 38

G. Marchant & Sons, Ltd.
ESTAB. 1839
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors and Complete Outfitters
Leeming Street, Mansfield Tel. 75

IMPERIAL LAUNDRY CO., Ltd.
MANSFIELD

High Class Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Ease Your Day the Laundry Way Tel. 191

MIDDLESBROUGH

Cleveland's
• Complete Family Store •
Drapery, Furnishing, Restaurant, Men's Wear, Removals, etc.
• DICKSON & BENSON, LTD •
• MIDDLESBROUGH Td.2855 •

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Always Open Tel. 26779
Neville Street
Newcastle

FAMILY WASH
for
EFFICIENCY and ECONOMY
WOODBINE LAUNDRY
Elswick Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne
TELEPHONE 33988

NOTTINGHAM

Will Hill
Trinity Square and Foreman Street, NOTTINGHAM
for Overcoats

The Bon Marche
3, THE POULTRY, NOTTINGHAM
Wolsey, Vedonis, Lena Lastick Underwear, Maids' Caps, Aprons, Dresses, Jumpers and Cardigans, Corsets, J. B. & W. F. and Twilfit. All leading makes in Hosiery. Bed Jackets and Dressing Gowns.

SAXTON'S BOOKSHOP
for Early Christmas Shopping
BOOKS, CALENDARS, PENS, CHRISTMAS CARDS
KING STREET

Whettons, Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
15 MARKET STREET PHONE 45456

For
BEST HOUSE COAL
A. CHETWIN
18 Castleton Street Phone 34705

SEE NEXT PAGE

Looking for a Job? A House? An Apartment? Repair Service? A Used Refrigerator? An Antique?

FIND IT

Through the Classified Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET GIVES RATES AND INFORMATION

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

ENGLAND

NOTTINGHAM
(Continued)

GROCERIES THAT NEVER DISAPPOINT
Get them from
MARSDENS

ROCHDALE

FREDA WARD
38, Manchester Old Road
Middleton
A Choice Selection of
Hosiery, Wools, and Embroidery
Materials, also Fancy Goods

H. WARD
Meat Purveyor
385 Manchester Road, Sudden
TEL. 5938 CASTLETON
Orders Promptly Attended To

For Ladies' Wear
BUDGE and AUBREY
89 and 91, Drake Street
Rochdale
Telephone 2296

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 81073. Hours: After 6 p. m. daily, except Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE STORE WITH OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
COCKAYNES
T. S. & W. COCKAYNE, LTD.

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 67719

Costello
Coats, Gowns, Furs
Outfitting
36 FARGATE

SOUTHPORT

The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability

BRIGGS AND GRIMSHAW LTD
6 and 8, Wright Street
Printers and Stationers
Southport Telephone 2690

CHARLES MARSHALL
the
High Class Fruiterer
and Greengrocer
NOTED FOR QUALITY
Market Hall Tel. 3789

SOUTHPORT'S SOCIAL RENDEZVOUS
MIRAMAR
Proprietress, MRS. A. F. DONNELLY
CAFE—RESTAURANT
127-129, Lord Street, Southport Ph. 85670
Open Daily till 11 p.m.
Sundays—3 till 11 p.m.
Morning Refreshment, Light Luncheons, Teas, Suppers, Tea Dances, Evening Dances

PURSERS

Removals and Storage
CARPETS and LINOLEUMS
Complete House Furnishers
143-149 LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

STOCKPORT

Chatterions, Stockport
UPPER HILLGATE
STO. 2020

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD

HENSTOCK'S

Forest St., Sutton-in-Ashfield	Tel. 90
Westgate, Mansfield	" 291
Chesterfield Rd., Mansfield	" 329
Hollowstone, Nottingham	" 40120

Automobile Agents and Repairers
Wireless and Electrical Engineers

WAKEFIELD

ANTIQUES
Choice Collection
FITTED CARPETS
SOFT FURNISHINGS
Dewhirst, Wakefield
Tel. 2020 Established 1773

ENGLAND

WAKEFIELD
(Continued)

"MAYBELLE'S"
Complete Curtain Service
Loose Covers Made Up and Fitted
All Classes of Curtains Made Up and Fitted FREE OF CHARGE
14, Little Westgate

THE WAKEFIELD STEAM LAUNDRY
FOR DRY CLEANING
Tel. 2165 Granby St.
Beds and Mattresses Cleaned and Purified

YORK

THE TEA SHOP
(12 Lendal)
Queen Anne House and Garden
LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEAS
Home-made Cakes
Handicraft, Pottery, etc
Tel. 4025

H. B. DALE
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER
Men's Smart Overcoats, Raincoats, Suits, Shirts, Ties, Socks, Underwear, Pyjama Suits, Hats, Caps, Dressing Gowns, Large Stock of Fancy Goods.
Suits to Special Measure
21, PARLIAMENT STREET YORK

Scotland

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 3068 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
33, ARGYLL ARCADE, GLASGOW
Scottish Woollens Real Hand-Woven
HARRIS-TWEEDS
COSTUME CLOTHS
Travelling Rugs ALL
Clan Tartans Finest
Cashmere Shetland Knitwear and Scarves
HIGHLAND OUTFITS
Tel. Central 3511

ALEXANDER SCOTT
LTD.
Jewellers and Silversmiths
109 BUCHANAN STREET
Electric Clocks
Of All Descriptions

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

WILLIAM ADAM
Colliery Agent and Merchant
Stobcross Mineral Station, Glasgow, C. 3
Prompt Attention to all orders. Keenest prices. Now that you have your cellars full keep them full.
ESTABLISHED 1879 TEL. CENT. 3725

TAXIS
TWO-SEATERS
PHONE:
CENTRAL 7777-7778
ROBERT CUNNINGHAM
113-118 North Street, Glasgow, C. 3.
Office: 13 North Claremont Street
Private Cars for Hire
Petrol, etc. Garaging

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 206
Telegrams: Precision Glasgow

CLARKE & BUCHAN Ltd.
Old Furs Remodeled Like New
206, Sauchiehall Street, C. 2

Florence Gordon
is now showing
Blouses and Wool Jumpers
to be worn with the
New Tailored Suits
207, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Gifen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

QUALITY FURNITURE SPECIALISTS
Good Carpets, Good Fabrics, Good Furniture are still obtainable. Come in and let us show them to you.
MUIR SIMPSONS LTD.
309, Sauchiehall Street

HELENSBURGH

Typewriting & Copying Office
THE COMMERCIAL BUREAU and BUSINESS TRAINING COLLEGE
72, West Princes St., Helensburgh Tel. 206
Tuition in Pitman's Shorthand and Touch Typewriting

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Just a Little Home

(Detroit News)

Detroit

Mrs. Nellie M. Spence is going to keep her little home on Stout avenue to the end of her days, which gives this story a happy ending.

This isn't one of those national defense stories which involves billions, or millions, or any of those dizzy figures most of us cannot quite comprehend.

This is a story involving folks to whom $50 is a sacrifice and $700 nearly brought defeat.

It also involves a rather unusual interpretation of the Golden Rule and that second great commandment to love your neighbor as yourself.

It was a long time ago that Mrs. Spence and her husband bought that little house. They didn't need help from anybody. They had it almost paid for. And then, about two years ago, he died, and the trouble started.

The Welfare Department stepped in and helped, but taxes piled up, and it looked as if Mrs. Spence was going to lose her home.

Her minister, the Rev. Benjamin B. Holcomb, saved it for her by becoming her surety. But the taxes kept piling up, and something had to be done.

This isn't a castle we're talking about. This is just a little home, worth maybe $2,800. And even with the back taxes, the total debt was only $700. But Mrs. Spence didn't have that kind of money, and Mr. Holcomb and John Buffet wore out a lot of shoe leather trying to borrow it from many sources.

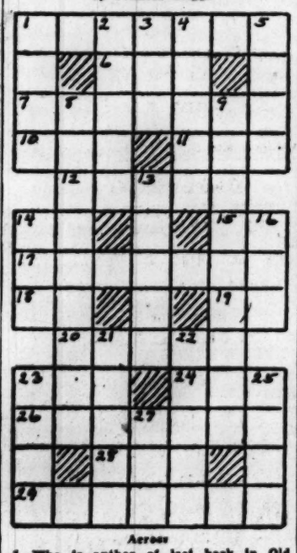
Stanley Barker, an attorney, gave them the idea which led to the happy ending. He suggested that maybe they could find enough people with a little surplus cash to solve the problem. And they did.

Fourteen people put up $50 each, to be repaid with 6 per cent annual interest at an indefinite future date. They will accept in payment what the Welfare Department allows Mrs. Spence for rent. And they are decorating and improving the property. And they have appointed three of their number as property managers.

Legally, all it involves is a change of ownership. Practically it means that foreclosure proceedings have been stopped and Mrs. Spence will not have to give up her home.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is author of last book in Old Testament?
6—What is a right angle joint, as of a pipe or tubing?
7—Who originated the Swan Dance which made her famous?
10—What was first name of Bull, Norwegian violin virtuoso?
11—What is a Japanese coin?
13—What lake in Scotland has ruins of Lochleven Castle in it?
14—If you were in Kansas City, in what direction would you travel to reach Wichita (abbr.)?
15—What is French for "and"?
17—Who is in love with Shylock's daughter in "Merchant of Venice"?
18—Year (abbr.).
19—What prefix signifies "not"?
20—What is the line or track left by anything that has passed?
22—Exclamation of triumph.
24—In certain song, fellow with banjo on knee came from what State (abbr.)?
26—Who is mother of Caliban in "The Tempest"?
28—Unit of energy is what?
29—What is a halo depicted by painter around head of a sacred being?

Down

1—What is a small goby of the south Atlantic coast and the West Indies?
2—In U. S., a reception held by President is called what?
3—An entirety.
4—What adjective would describe a parsimonious person?
5—Who is brother of Dimitri and Alyosha in "The Brothers Karamazov"?
8—Tom Jones is roared by whom in Fielding's novel?
9—What was first of South American colonies to become independent of Spain?
12—What is any of various tropical American and West Indian parrot fishes?
14—Crafty.
16—What is a measure of 2000 pounds avoirdupois?
21—What is a very fast running part in a machine?
23—What do you call the goods, merchandise, or whatever is conveyed in a boat?
25—Who is one of daughters of Mrs. Wiggs in Cabbage Patch tale?
26—What is pin or spindle on which a wheel revolves?
27—Native metal.

(Answer Block Appears among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Many Elements Found on Earth Are Found Also in the Sun?

The presence of chemical elements on the sun is detected by comparing the spectrum of the sun with that of the various elements. The solar spectrum is crossed with great numbers of black lines and is known as a dark-line or absorption spectrum.

Any element heated to incandescence and observed through a spectroscope will produce a spectrum crossed by lines of color separated by dark spaces. This is known as a bright-line spectrum. For any given element, the spectrum lines are always in the same location and of the same thickness or intensity.

The dark lines of the sun's spectrum are due to the fact that the colors of the bright lines originating in the incandescent surface of the sun are absorbed in passing through the envelope of hot gases which surrounds the sun.

Bright-line spectra of elements can be compared directly with the dark lines on the solar spectrum and if dark lines are found which correspond directly in both intensity and location to the lines of the element studied, that element is known to exist in the sun.

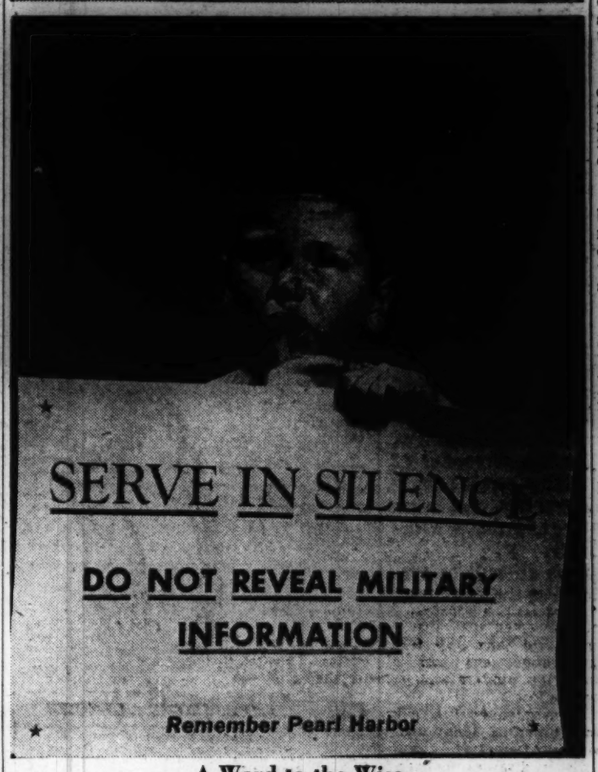
By such means, various elements, such as iron, calcium, magnesium, sodium, aluminum, and silicon can be identified without question as existing on the sun. Altogether, 64 of the 92 elements found on the earth have also been identified as present in the sun.

Furthermore, no elements are known to exist in the sun which do not exist on earth. Some authorities have suggested that substances named coronium and nebulium may be found in the sun and have no counterpart on earth. However, more recent investigations into these substances indicate that the nebulium lines in the solar spectrum are a combination of oxygen, nitrogen, and neon under unusual conditions, while the coronium lines probably are iron, nickel, and calcium under still more unusual circumstances.

In connection with the study of the sun's spectrum, it is interesting to recall that the gas, helium, got its name from the Greek hēlios because it was detected in the sun almost 30 years before it was first identified and isolated on earth.—W. P. Keasbey.

Daily Quotation

The scarlet of the maples can shake me
like a cry
Of bugles going by. —Bliss Carman



A Word to the Wise

Monitor Camera Club member Ed. Arnold, Burlingame, Calif., combines a poster and photograph in an effective manner.

A Verse for Today . . .

Thou therefore which teachest another, teachest thou not thyself?—Rom. 2:21

Facts About Newspapers

The first American newspapers were "news letters," usually published by postmasters who had an opportunity to learn first of news, sent in letters from other parts of the country.

During the World War I, "underground newspapers" published in Belgium proved one of the most important factors in fostering opposition to the German occupation.

When the first Congress assembled on March 4, 1789, it felt the need of a newspaper and ordered establishment of "The Gazette of the United States," earliest of a series of administrative organs.

Benjamin Franklin's famous cartoon, "Unite or Die," is said to be the first illustration to appear with reading matter in newspapers. Showing the need for union among the colonies, it appeared in 1754.

Horace Greeley, founder of the New York Tribune in 1841, has been called the "Father of American Journalism."

There are 51 daily newspapers issued in tabloid format in the United States.

—Wide World Features.

Daily Anecdote

A Useful Memento

During World War I, the Prince of Wales (now the Duke of Windsor) won the admiration of American soldiers by his kindly and democratic manner. After a friendly chat with the boys he would often end up by saying, "By the way, would you fellows like to have a good photograph of my father?"

When the Americans answered an enthusiastic "Yes" the Prince would reach into his pocket and bring forth a handful of shining new English florins, each, of course, impressed with the image of George V. Each of the boys received one of the coins—to spend or keep as a souvenir.

In Lighter Vein

Manchester (Eng.) Daily Dispatch

"Good luck—and let go of my hand."

All in Good Time

Great excitement reigned in the village. They'd had their first bomb during the night. Fortunately it had fallen in a field, the only damage being a large crater.

The place was swarming with relic-hunters, searching for bits of bomb as souvenirs. Practically everybody was there—and the rest were on their way.

All save one. A dear old lady sat outside her cottage and called cheery greetings to her neighbors hastening past.

"Aren't you coming to get a souvenir, Mrs. Jones?" asked one.

"No," was the placid reply. "It's a bit far for me. I'll just wait till a bomb drops nearer."—Answers.

Hm-m!

A wedding carriage was seen driving through the streets of London the other morning. Inscribed in chalk on the back were the words "Result of Careless Talk."—Wall Street Journal.

NEWS ITEM— SHORTAGE OF ALARM CLOCKS IN ENGLAND HAS BROUGHT BACK CENTURY-OLD CUSTOM AWAKENING SLEEPERS BY RATTLING CHAINS AGAINST BEDROOM WINDOWS

IT'S 2 A.M.— TIME FOR THE BABY'S BOTTLE
CLANG
I WANT TO LEAVE A CALL FOR 6:30
WOULD YOU LIKE IT IN F-SHARP OR C-MINOR
DENNIS O'BENRUST CHAIN RATTLER
A-FLAT C-MINOR F-SHARP B-CAREFUL
SORRY! I'M NEW ON THE JOB
CRASH
CLANK
DON'T I RECOGNIZE YOU?
ME? OH I'M A CHAIN RATTLER FROM BACK WAY

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Shouldn't Really Have Mentioned It* By Le Pelley

HAVE YOU REPORTED THAT MACHINERY IN THE OLD MILL, YET ??
NO— BUT WE'VE COME UPON SOMETHING PECULIAR...
WHAT DID YOU FIND OUT ?
WELL— IT LOOKS AS IF SOMEONE WERE OPERATING THAT MILL !
WE DON'T KNOW WHO— WE DON'T KNOW WHY— BUT WE'RE GOING BACK AND FIND OUT !!
VERY INTERESTING !
REMEMBER— THIS BUSINESS ABOUT THE MILL IS STRICTLY SECRET. !
HA! ONE OF THOSE MILL-ITARY SECRETS I SUPPOSE !?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*At Least He's Always in a Hurry to Get There!* By Rodgers

DING! DONG
!-!
Gangway!
Phew!
It's a funny thing, the Boss pretends he isn't very fond of school - but I notice he makes sure he doesn't miss a single second of it!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Rumor and Reason* By The Hagers

"You look amused. May I know why, Miss Lilly, if you please?" said I.

"Inflation's getting out of bounds. This rumor now is going the rounds:

A lady duck, with her own eyes, 'Sighted sub' up in the skies.

"A blimp, of course," Miss Lilly said. "But how that rumor wild has spread!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Checkrein on Nationalism

It is encouraging to find an increasing number of United Nations statesmen and interpreters of public opinion urging preparation of a plan for a stable international order, to be ready the instant the war is won.

A plan—ready for the moment—may be requisite to prevent a renascent nationalism in overrun Europe from turning into unsound and perilous channels. Already in the Balkans are grave signs that a development of this sort is now taking place. It cannot be denied that some of the exile governments in London have at times displayed a disconcerting pre-occupation with old boundaries and privileges.

Undoubtedly the program set forth in the Atlantic Charter and the broadcast speeches of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have aroused high hopes. Yet it is hardly likely that the idea of an international organization will find immediate and unfaltering adherence in war-ravaged Europe.

The reasons for this are plain. Unconditional national sovereignty has been the ruling political concept since the middle of the Nineteenth Century. And, of course, the thoroughness with which the Germans have sought to destroy all traces of national independence could only develop a stronger desire for national independence.

Thus while the nations which have not known Axis domination or occupation hopefully envision a United States of Europe or a world of interlocking federations, the peoples under the Nazi jackboot may be tempted to endow with a wholly undeserved nimbus both the progressive and retrograde aspects of pre-war European life. The Pole, surveying the charred site of his obliterated village, or the Czech, laboring as a serf on a German farm, cannot be blamed if he regards even the old order of competitive States and faction-ridden parliaments as a veritable paradise lost. His head has been held too near the ground by the conqueror for him to see very far beyond the horizon.

To be sure, one pre-condition of a just and stable postwar settlement is the restoration of independence to all occupied and oppressed nations. But, as a British observer expressed it recently, it is to be hoped that the re-establishment of national States will be the one step back which will enable Europe to take two steps forward.

It would seem, therefore, incumbent upon the United Nations—along with the obvious necessity of winning the war first—to direct Europe's revived tendency toward nationalism into channels that will help to insure a just and peaceful world order.

In some way—by prearranged plan or otherwise—it must be brought home to the peoples who have been crushed by the Nazi war machine that only by the willing sacrifice of some degree of their sovereignty in adherence to a common order can the retention of their independence be assured. All law, in a sense, calls for the surrender of some human prerogative, yet it is only through such a surrender that men can assure themselves of order, a foundation stone of liberty.

It should not be too difficult to convince peoples of this. For the disastrous consequences of unrestrained divisions and competitive aspirations have become too apparent to be effaced readily from the memory of the average European. In the day of the giant bomber, the 40-mile-an-hour tank and the paratrooper, national seclusion can provide no national security. If the war has taught any lesson at all thus far it is this. In addition, common trials and common perils tend naturally to draw peoples closer together.

As Arthur Sweetser has pointed out in his article in this newspaper's series on "The World We Want":

> Each day as we go deeper into the shadows, the needs are accentuated and the nations drawn into closer union. Proposals which seemed bold yesterday may seem entirely innocuous tomorrow.

As peoples become more aware of that spiritual unity that binds all things, human patterns for world order become more workable and more widely acceptable. Today there are signs of spiritual awakening on which statesmen may well count in appraising the future of world organization.

It Was in the "Cards"

The incredible Cardinals really had the 1942 World Series won before they charged into the Yankee Stadium—to repeat their performance of sixteen years ago, when their manager, Billy Southworth, was a not inconspicuous right fielder. The fact is that the St. Louis team's astonishing performance in winning forty-three out of its last fifty-two games, and thus snatching the National League pennant from the rampant Brooklyn Dodgers, put them in just the right frame of mind to wrest the championship series from the haughty New York American Leaguers. And nearly everyone—even New Yorkers—seems to be happy about it.

Some critics may contend that the New York Yankees, with all their high-priced stars, are still the better team and that the ease with which they won their own league's pennant made them overconfident. This may not be so. The Cardinals are all youngsters, and if they could be kept together for another season they might convincingly repeat this year's performance. But Selective Service may rule otherwise. Anyhow, it would be nice if we could sit in the stands—or in front of radio or ticker—and cheer on the brilliant young champs next year again.

Working at the War

As the war goes on it is inevitable comparisons will be made on the extent of national effort among the Allied nations. How far the United States has to travel in its all-out war effort is starkly revealed by figures from the British Ministry of Labor. These show that Americans have made only a satisfactory start.

There are approximately 33,000,000 people between 14 and 65 in Britain and about 25,000,000 are working for the nation in military service, essential industries, civil defense and agriculture. These 25,000,000 plus 2,000,000 volunteer women workers represent 55 per cent of Great Britain's population.

In comparison, 55 per cent of the United States' population is around 70,000,000. Estimates of the number employed in categories similar to the British concentrate around the 50,000,000 figure. This means before the United States' national effort equals Britain's, some 20,000,000 more workers must be fitted into the war-production schedule.

It is also significant that Britain has a longer working week than the United States. British experience has shown 56 hours a week give the greatest output. Many American plants are still working on a 40-hour basis.

The question is not which nation is doing the most. It is: Can a nation do more? If the answer be affirmative then the war effort is not enough.

Distribution's New Meanings

For the historian, as well as the observer of today, the Fourteenth Boston Conference on Distribution supplies interesting footnotes. The conferences, which began in boom times, have now come upon a period more difficult than the drab, lean years through which they persisted. The war has reversed many established concepts of distribution and has replaced them with new ones, a few of which may stick.

As the conference brought out, in the arts and invention, men have been building a marvelous network for distributing products of their hands and factories and fields to an ever-widening number of consumers. In a manner of speaking, the world became one market, and the machinery of distribution—rails, ships, trucks, planes, the wholesalers, and the retailers—were marvelously organized, in spite of trade barriers. There was one basic momentum to trade, as Sir Louis Beale of the British Supply Council pointed out to the Conference: to buy goods in the lowest market and sell them in the highest.

Today, the inventions of one section of mankind are arrayed against those of another. Planes, torpedoes, mines, and all the other implements of war are the new trade barriers. Hovering above every problem of distribution, both at home and abroad and at the conference, is the question of shipping space. For the United Nations, and the Axis Nations, too, this has forced, in ascending degree, planned distribution.

The war has forced consideration of distribution in the United Nations to a higher plane than that of monetary return. The values of the people, the necessities of humanitarianism, and the fellowship of survival are all included in the lessons we are learning now about distribution.

Their discussion at the Boston Conference should help to retain such valuable features of this new distribution as fit into the democratic scheme when war pressures are relaxed and trade assumes the pattern of the future.

The Way of the Viking

Down the Middle of the Road

Americans and the Postwar World

By Erwin D. Canham

This is, frankly, an appeal to readers for help. This newspaper is now publishing—with circulation results which indicate substantial interest—a special series by world-renowned authorities on the subject "The World We Want." We have believed that the public has an interest in peace aims, and that it is as important to know what we are fighting for as it is to fight. Moreover, such contact as we have had with average people has seemed to indicate to us that Americans wish to have a purpose in this war, and that they seek rather consciously to avoid the mistakes of the last postwar period.

But these assumptions have been challenged. Various popular commentators, like Westbrook Pegler, have scathingly derided current discussions of postwar problems. And a recent report, whose source must remain confidential, has just reached us with the following discouraging statements which purport to be a summary of what Americans, in all parts of the nation, are thinking. Here are some of the alleged conclusions of average United States citizens:

"Few people are thinking about the postwar world or the problems that it involves. The public feels that there will be 'time enough after the victory' to start thinking about peace. Some even question the wisdom of talking so much about the postwar world 'while we are losing the war.' To the mass of the people, the war is an abstraction, and its issues, even when mentioned, are phrased in platitudes. Most people say the postwar period 'is going to be terrible.' People are fighting this war for survival, not for some abstract ideals."

* * *

Now, are these conclusions correct? Are Americans really uninterested in the postwar world? Are they fighting simply for survival? We earnestly ask that readers check these statements themselves in their own neighborhoods, then let us know. We will summarize and pass along the results. Possibly the foregoing report is entirely correct. It is conceivable that all the efforts which have been put forth to inform Americans of the difference between the slave way and the free way have failed to convince them. We should be greatly interested to know what people in all parts of the Nation believe.

In any event, it is clear enough that much education in what we are fighting for is necessary. If the people do not know that this war is for much more than survival, they may choose to buy the pretended survival at a cheaper price than a long war—to buy it with a negotiated peace. And, failing that, they would in any event be ill-equipped to win the peace. They must have both hopes and plans for the postwar world.

Personally, it is our observation that the people are thinking much more deeply than cynical critics say. We do not believe that the sacrifice, heroism, and good-cheer that the fighting forces and their relatives are showing would be possible simply in a war of revenge and survival.

* * *

The public has been terribly confused. The bad effects of the conflicting statements issuing from Washington are obvious. The many contradictions in word and deed—as when the Vice-President says we are "over the hump" on the same day that the Assistant Secretary of the Navy says we are "losing the war"—have made the people incredulous of all authority. And so, of course, they do not accept and comprehend the full gravity of their situation. One good, homely illustration of this incredulity is the fact that less than 3 per cent of the households on the Atlantic seaboard have converted their home heating plants from oil to coal, when a big majority of them could have done so practicably. These Micawber-like citizens have just refused to believe that they could be cold this winter, although not only Washington but the most trustworthy local authorities warned them persistently.

Such failure to appreciate the gravity of our position in other matters than home heating could lose the war. And it is equally grave if people do not realize that to lose the peace would not only lose this war also but perhaps another one. So, readers, tell us: What do Americans think about the postwar world?

Extraterritoriality in the Orient

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Now at last we are getting some facts and developing a point of view about the world, which together challenge some of our recent sentiments and judgments on "extrality" in the Orient. There have always been two sides to the issue. Now there seem to be three.

The "revelations" of the American journalists who have been released by Japan, are not new to the realistic student of the Orient. What they are telling us about police methods, court action and lack of court action, the power of the military and the police over individual foreigners, the rights of the individual in Japan—all of this is well worth thinking over again, however, in terms of the old questions of "extrality."

Does that mean that we should advocate denying sovereignty to Japan? After the war there may be an interim when the conquering United Nations may suspend that sovereignty. But it is well for us to realize that the alternative usually proposed has been more or less blanket control of foreigners under the plea of "sovereignty," "independence," the right to run one's own affairs. Anyone who pointed to the differences in the rights given the individual by various countries was liable to be howled down as non-democratic, as imperialistic, as—usually—a bigoted Occidental who could not understand the Orient.

Today, however, one wonders if it be too idealistic to suggest the possibility of a third point of view. It should be rather obvious in view of these reports from Japan and in view of reports from present-day Central Europe with its vaunted ethics of the "New Order," that after this war some of those differences between countries, cultures, minorities, and potential if not actual class groups, are once more going to cause "nationalistic" parties, and ultimately "international" friction and war—unless we really come to grips with them. We need first of all frankly to recognize those differences, and to study them—not to wave them aside. Second, we need to face squarely the question of a common ground from which they can be decided, compromised, resolved.

Now, of course, the supposed bases of international law and a world court, of "the four freedoms," etc., all attempt to tackle the problem of a common ground from which to face such differences. Well and good; do they not suggest that appeal to such common ground may afford a substitute for the older notion of "extrality"? May there not develop—as was the case with the Roman citizen of his world—rights of the World citizen, grounded in a new international or world order, which will supersede purely national laws when those national laws conflict radically? Is it not time to call in our specialists in the Protection of Nationals, in the Conflict of Laws, in the Divergences of Cultures, and to discuss tying up ideals with realities in this sphere also?

And, incidentally, is it not possible that such an arrangement might have some of the same educative influence which was occasionally claimed for the older extraterritoriality system, except that it might be educative toward a broader, more universal, more equalitarian conception of humanity?

Urbana, Ill. (PROF.) MAURICE T. PRICE

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Heather Explains the Ration Books

Britain in Wartime

By Richard Lee Strout

RIPLEY, SURREY

The whole British household economy falls into proper perspective when you grasp the cardinal fact that the public can do anything it likes with its money except spend it.

This is particularly true in regard to feeding and clothing a family, which is the war job of the British housewife, besides mending clothes, tending the garden, standing in queues, volunteering for war benefits, and making tanks.

To see how this elaborate system works, with ration books, coupons and points, I came to Ripley and put myself in the hands of Heather. Heather is the mother of four, and as pretty as her name. So one morning we started off in the eight-horsepower Morris which gives twenty miles to the half gallon (if you have the half gallon) to do the week's marketing. We got to the grocer's about eleven. From there on practically everything Heather did surprised me.

She began by laying five ration books and an emergency card (for the eldest boy back from school) on the wooden counter before the plump salesgirl, in white butcher's coat, and bobbed hair.

"How many points have I left?" asked Heather.

It was here that I made my preliminary discovery recorded above, that it is not necessarily money that buys things in England, but little pieces of paper cut out of ration books with small scissors.

* * *

The points of all the books were added, and when I caught the conversation again, Heather was asking, "Have you any chocolate biscuits?"

"It's eight points," said the plump shopgirl. That was a bit extravagant, but Heather bought some. She did not ask the price in real money. Of course for certain basic commodities, the Government has fixed the price, at times below cost, and everybody knows it.

We bought some "black treacle," and extra cheese, and I noticed familiar brand names on the shelves, like Swift, Crosse and Blackwell, and Kellogg.

"Soap?" asked the plump salesgirl.

"Have I enough soap points?" asked Heather. That led to another consultation. Each pocket-sized book has about forty pages. The first deal with seven commodities, meat, bacon, butter, tea, cheese, eggs, and sugar, with numbered squares on each page. These are the coupon articles. There follow a couple of pages called "Spare One," and "Spare Two," and then another batch of ruled and cross-hatched pages, unspecified as to food and dealing with Britain's second type of commodity-currency, "Points." As to the soap ration, it comes off the back cover. The whole book covers a year.

Everybody in Britain gets a ration book so that everybody has the right to share equally in buying the same basic things, largely at fixed Government prices. The distinction between "coupons" and "points" is that the first apply to individual basic commodities, while the second, "points" are extra and supplemental, for a variety of foods as the purchaser desires to spend them, including the tinned lease-lend stuff from America. "Points" are popular because they add variety to the menu and to the ingenious game of food-buying in which every British housewife is adept.

"The beauty about soap," Heather said, "is that you can go where you like." She explained that for the seven coupon goods you had to trade at a particular store and sign up in advance. She had signed up at this store. But soap was different.

For soap she could invest her weekly ration in a bar of laundry soap (four ounces), four toilet "tablets" (three ounces), twelve ounces of soap powder, or in various other interesting lines. Actually she bought two toilet tablets and a bar of Sunkissed.

* * *

I got interested in a tin of "pilchards in tomato" because it said "California." But when Heather heard it took twelve points, she firmly declined. There are only twenty points per individual per month, she said, and pilchards just aren't worth it. Of course, the bigger your family the more your points, and the greater flexibility in shopping. Heather was pretty affluent, I could see, with 144 points to play around in.

The Government has rationed most things but it has placed no limit on fish, potatoes, and the standardized "National" bread (with a large percentage of wholewheat). Bread has been pegged below cost.

We bought four ounces of chocolate as the week's treat for the children in "tuppenyha'penny" bars. Just recently the candy limit has been raised from two to four ounces per person per week.

At this point it turned out that what I had written down in my notes as "bykon russian" from the plump shop girl, really meant "bacon ration." After that we just smiled at each other, and let Heather do the interpreting.

The big moment in the grocery came at the end when we added up how many points were left. We had spent twenty, leaving eighteen for next week. Points, like vegetables, won't keep: they have to be spent within a month. The housewife who ends the month with unspent points, hides her head with the shameful feeling of one who has trumped her partner's ace.

Next door was the baker's.

"Could I have some cakes today?" asked Heather. "Sorry, we just have buns and doughnuts this week," said the baker. "Any doughnuts?" asked Heather. "No, they are all gone," said the baker. So we took buns.

The baker, a serious man, also sold coal and chicken feed. He showed increased restiveness as I took notes and finally asked if I represented the Ministry of Food. It seemed the tactful thing to retire, which I did, rejoining Heather at the butcher's.

Here was a new kind of rationing, first of the day where the ceiling was price. The Government limits purchases to about 25 cents worth of meat a person a week. Most housewives follow the great British tradition, the week-end joint, capable of being roasted for one meal and "done up" for two more. Here again Heather and the butcher went into consultation, culminating in further coupon-cutting.

Nearly every rule in this national food-game has tantalizing exceptions, and adepts find in it the solemn fascination of bridge. In this instance, kidneys and liver are not rationed, and the butcher explained his "alphabetical rota system" by which all registered clients get their opportunity in turn. Sausages, now three-fourths cereal, are not rationed either.

With nice accuracy, the butcher cut off for me a week's butter ration of two ounces. Besides butter, the individual gets four ounces of vitamin-rich margarine, and two ounces of cooking fats, the three selling for about 10 cents.

* * *

"You see," said Heather, as we started home, "it's all very simple, really." She spoke, I thought, with a certain condescension.

"I have two remarks to make, Heather," I observed rather heavily. "Your weekly butter ration would just about satisfy a hearty eater on his second helping of griddle cakes, back in America."

"It's a shame how you do overeat," said Heather, pityingly.

"And secondly," I continued, unheeding, "I think the British food rationing system is one of the most wonderful and certainly one of the most successful things to come out of the war. And I don't understand it at all."

"This afternoon we will buy clothes," said Heather kindly.

(Another Tour With Heather Tomorrow)

Mirror of World Opinion

Name for This War

We have been needing a name for this war. The Christian Science Monitor has supplied it, and upholds its fitness in an able and challenging editorial. This, asserts the Monitor, is the War of Interdependence. America, the Americas, with the other United Nations, are fighting against the aggressors, "not because they want to but because they are interdependent and did not recognize the fact in time to act upon it in such a way as to preserve peace."

Pity 'tis, 'tis true. Recognition of the fact of interdependence, that no nation can live to itself alone and survive, would have prevented the crucifixion of Woodrow Wilson; would have enlisted the United States in the high cause of maintaining peace in the world; would have prevented the rearmament of Germany, the Japanese conquest of Manchuria, the Italian invasion of Ethiopia. It would have made a powerful, unyielding League of Nations. There would be no Munich to besmirch history, no Pearl Harbor to redden it with infamy.

We are reaping the whirlwind, we and all the nations joined with us in this struggle of the ages. We shall outride it, God with us, but the combined strength of the many nations, one-purposed, will be required to win the victory. And the interdependence must hold after the war, wax stronger, or we shall face another whirlwind that will overwhelm and destroy us.—*Dallas (Texas) Morning News.*

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